

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### NONCONFORMIST PORTRAIT GALLERY.

#### No. IX.—JOHN HOWARD.

THERE is a moral as well as an ecclesiastical non-conformity. Good as it may be to dissent from certain religious principles and civil institutions, it is far better to dissent from the falsehood, injustice, and selfishness that disgrace and degrade humanity. Human laws may call for protest and resistance, but at the worst they are but forms of the iniquity and heartlessness that reign, more or less triumphantly, in all classes of mankind. The proper end of all outward changes is to give ampler scope and greater power to truth and righteousness; and he is the philanthropist who has at heart *their* growth and spread—looks through them at modes and systems—and, while he uses their authority as arguments, presents not only a plea but a pattern, gives not alone his labour but his life. Too possible it is to meet the abuses and the tyrannies of society in a spirit as low and worldly as their own—to trample on the pride of men with greater pride—to cast out demons by Beelzebub, the prince of demons—to substitute zeal against others' wrong for personal righteousness—and contests for the church for love of Christianity; and full pleasant, therefore, is it to turn aside to gaze on one who, while he assailed great grievances, offered not to men what cost him nothing, shirked not personal duty in seeking social changes, but was the example of the philanthropy for which he lifted up his voice on high. "Human nature has fallen into a sink of sinful selfishness;" "all men seek their own;" and John Howard, in pursuing an object well-nigh left by others, did it in a temper almost as rare.

The welfare of *prisoners* was the end to which he set himself apart. When he first commenced his operations, the condition of that class of men was wretched indeed. The prisons "were for the most part too small for the inmates crowded into them. The windows were very few, so that the prisoners wanted air and light as well as room. As they were not securely built, having neither proper walls nor guards, the prisoners were loaded with irons to prevent their escape. Damp and unwholesome dungeons, many feet under ground, were used as sleeping apartments, often without bedding or bedstead of any kind, not even straw—the damp earth was all the poor creatures had to lie on. Very often the prisons and yards were without any drains to carry off their moisture and filth, and were destitute of any supply of water. The cells, and even the upper apartments of such buildings, were so offensive, that the bad air produced a distemper known by the name of the gaol fever, which frequently carried off more prisoners in a year than were condemned to death, even by the severe laws then in force. This disease was so contagious that it caused the utmost terror; and, when it made its appearance among the miserable inhabitants of a prison, their condition became dreadful. Instead of allowing them more air and better attendance, they were shut up still closer, and no one ventured near them. Even the medical attendants, hired to take care of the health of prisoners, were sometimes allowed to stipulate that, if gaol fever made its appearance, they should be excused attending the infected wards! We must not suppose that it was convicted felons alone who were subjected to this cruel and dreadful neglect; at that time poor debtors, who might through misfortune be unable to pay their debts, were shut up with the most abandoned criminals; and, unless the debtors could pay for a better apartment, which the gaoler always charged very highly for, they were compelled to share the felons' place of punishment."

Possessed by nature of a kind and tender disposition, Providence placed him in circumstances to

draw out his sympathies in the particular direction which they took. Experience is, after all, the best teacher. Evil is a mighty engine of good. Men are made perfect by suffering. Nothing instructs the wise, and quickens the good, like personal endurance. He is the man to treat with a skilful and a tender mind the perplexities of the doubting, who has himself passed through scepticism to faith, and to whom "the evening and the morning were the first day." He is the man to advocate the rights of the neglected and oppressed, who has himself felt all the scorn and contempt of riches and of power. God made Howard a redeemer of prisoners, by making him a prisoner. But for that, he might have passed through life, adorning the private character, and diffusing blessings round a country mansion, but would probably never have effected a great social reformation. His soul knew the wormwood and the gall. Intending to visit the scene of the great Lisbon earthquake, the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a French privateer, and, along with others, he was lodged in a wretched dungeon, and suffered much privation and misery. Prepared, by this experience, to take an interest in the subject, his attention was forcibly drawn to it some years afterwards when he became High Sheriff of the county of Bedford. Doing personally what others did by deputy, he became acquainted with the existence of gross abuses in the county jail, and visited the prisons in the neighbouring counties to obtain precedents for a change, but this only led him to extend his examinations to all the county gaols in England. Thus was commenced a course of self-denial and exertion, the details of which are too numerous for us even to mention. What he did, and what he sought to do, the distances he traversed, at home and abroad—the hardships he underwent, and the expenses he incurred—the mass of information he accumulated and published—the perils to which he was exposed—the triumphs he achieved by his wisdom and his mildness—the improvements he effected—how he lived to work out his great design, and fell a victim at last to his disinterestedness and courage—these are things that must be sought for elsewhere.

It is difficult to find a finer exhibition of pure philanthropy than was made by John Howard. He had no call to the work he undertook but love. He had many calls in an opposite direction. Love alone made him "a debtor" to the captive. Feeble in health, meek and unobtrusive in temper, affluent in circumstances, he had strong temptations to seek the charms of a quiet, contemplative life. But he resisted all at the bidding of a noiseless, mighty charity, under the influence of which he did exploits of moral daring which may well make all the glories of the battle-field "turn pale and die." Among the many lessons obviously presented by Howard's career, a most important one is,—the power of patient, persevering exertion. Looking at him, we see what may be done by a single soul instructed and stimulated by a living principle. Let it but have a clear view of an object worthy of its pursuit—let it discern the real worth and excellency of that object—let its affections gather round it with cordial and earnest sympathy—let it gaze upon it until it fill the whole sphere of vision, and commune with it until it baptize every passion of the heart—let it become pledged to it, not by the words of a noisy profession, but the hidden compact of inward, holy intercourse, and used to it as to its meat and life—and where is the limit of labour and success? A host of difficulties vanish at the first presence of its decision; modes of action, else never thought of, are intuitively suggested by its zeal; the full purpose fills up with important acts the crevices of time that would be otherwise left open, thus adding years to life; the contagion of an excited spirit seizes others, and in its light they see things quite anew, while the deeds of him who is resolutely self-devoted to an all-engrossing end possess a vitality and a force far above those of other men. Oh ye who are putting your trust in external machineries, and neglecting the better things of individual wills and hearts, who are losing the main elements of power in its mere instrumentality, who are looking out for circumstances instead of making them, whose only cure for every social and moral grievance is a *society*, who cannot conceive of any human salvation but in connexion with a secretary, who substitute organisations for conscience, and forms for faith, turn your eyes upon the history of Howard, and see how one man, but he a man whose heart God had touched, could by his own unaided efforts expose, and awaken public attention to, a gigantic evil, effect improvements upon a large scale in the treatment of large classes, and give a direction and an impulse to the spirit of sound

benevolence to which must be ascribed, in no small degree, some of the happiest works and promises of our own times.

We cannot close this sketch without adding the eloquent eulogium passed upon its subject by Edmund Burke, at the Bristol election, 1780. "I cannot name this gentleman without remarking that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples—not to make accurate measurement of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art,—not to collect medals or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compass and to collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery—a circumnavigation of charity: already the benefit of his labour is felt, more or less, in every country. I hope he will anticipate his final reward by seeing all its effects fully realised in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner; and he has so forestalled and monopolised this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."

### WILL FOR LAW.

SIR Herbert Jenner Fust is one of the boldest of men at present occupying the seat of judgment. Whence comes his courage we profess ourselves unable to determine. That he possesses a Benjamin's portion of it, however, they who watch him most closely will be the readiest to admit. Nothing can cool his love of judicial adventure. No peril to the neck of his reputation can stop him when once he has made up his mind to dash at a conclusion. On he goes, like a young mad-cap, heedless alike of five-barred gates of evidence in his front, and hosts of judgments-reversed in his rear. His presidency over the Court of Arches is the best illustration we have yet met with of the old proverb—"Where there's a will there's a way." Unbag a vigorous Dissenter before him, and the keenness with which he will hunt him down surpasses ordinary belief—or bring under his notice an erring clergyman, wounded in his fair fame by persevering profligacy, and the ingenuity with which he will suggest extenuations and excuses outvies that of the sinner himself. Ecclesiastical justice, as he is in the habit of expounding it, means decisions in accordance with the will or whim of the church—and, we verily believe that when for her sake he has outraged common sense, overstepped all the canons of evidence, and pronounced a judgment at which the whole world cries 'Shame,' he retires from the typical gloom of his court, to the recreations of the dinner-table, with pious thankfulness that he has been permitted to do God service.

We gave in our last number the particulars of the latest freak of this lob-sided veteran. The case to which we refer is that of Cornwall and Payne v. Woods. Far be it from us to risk a comment, after the tender warning we have received, upon the conduct of the clergyman who figures in this case. Such pictorial exhibitions of the principle of an establishment, such concrete forms of the abstract idea of compulsory Christianity, such living exemplifications of clerical godliness and charity—much as the profane are apt to misinterpret them—could scarcely fail of commending the reverend original to Sir Herbert's sympathy and love. Hence, the judge's wonderful incredulosity, or eager belief, according as the evidence told for or against the plaintiff. But it certainly does strike us, that as, in Ecclesiastical Courts, juries are dispensed with, so, in the Court of Arches, at least during the lifetime of Sir Jenner Fust, sworn testimony as to facts might be treated as superfluous. The process by which it is got at in church courts is neither remarkably direct, nor particularly cheap—and, inasmuch as, when obtained, caprice may fix its worth at nothing, defendants might well be spared the tedious and expensive luxury.

After all, perhaps, save for individual hardships, which public generosity can easily avert, it is quite as well that courts, which even the Legislature has virtually voted a nuisance, should be adorned by judges whose sole aim, it would seem, is to prove them such. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust is worthy of his post, as his post is pre-eminently worthy of him.

\* "Moral Heroism; or, the Trials and Triumphs of the Great and Good." By Clara Lucas Balfour.



Profound erudition, strict impartiality, and the efforts of a comprehensive and liberal mind, to make even the anomalous constitution of these courts subserve the ends of ecclesiastical justice, might throw a halo around them bright enough to blind the country to their origin and character. As it is, we fear no such result. There is not the smallest danger that the temper in which church law is administered by its highest living exponent, will attract towards it general confidence, or elevate episcopal jurisdiction in public esteem. The chair and its occupant excite feelings in perfect harmony with each other—and neither the one nor the other is specially adapted to conciliate reverential regard.

We take it for granted, that the costs inflicted on Mr. Woods by this violently unjust decision will be cheerfully borne by the body of Dissenters. It may seem, at first sight, unfortunate that judicial perversity, in substituting will for law, should necessitate such repeated appeals to the generosity of the public. But is it really so? Is not our interest more permanently enlisted on behalf of whatever costs us some sacrifice? A general subscription is as salutary a stimulus as inactivity or indifference can possibly admit of. It gives back in moral advantage far more than it takes, in the less dignified, but still useful, shape of money. Our own experience, we trust, will not be singular—Mr. Woods's, we confidently anticipate, will furnish a parallel.

#### THE JUBILEE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

The Jubilee Conference of the Methodist New Connexion has been held in this town during the present week, and has been attended by a considerable number of ministers and laymen. A public prayer meeting was held at six o'clock on Sunday morning in Ebenezer chapel, Peter-street; at seven o'clock the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, of Dudley, delivered the introductory sermon; at half-past ten, the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of Hull, preached; in the afternoon, at half-past two, there was a conference love-feast; and, at half-past six in the evening, the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Liverpool, preached the sermon to the Parent Missionary Society.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the Parent Missionary Society was held in Ebenezer chapel. There was a very respectable and rather numerous auditory, who seemed to be very earnest in the missionary cause. CHARLES ROBE, Esq., of Derby, was called on to preside, and, having taken the chair, delivered a very able introductory address, in the course of which he laid it down as an undeniable proposition that the churches of Christ, if they believed the Scriptures, were bound to be missionary in their spirit and organisation. The Methodist New Connexion had, he said, heard the voice of Scripture, and of late years had done something towards sending forth the gospel; and, though they had not been so extensively useful as they might wish, it was a happiness to know that they had done something according to their ability, and were wishful to do more. He then spoke of the missions to Ireland and to Canada, and stated that they had been blessed with success. Nine years ago they sent forth one missionary to Canada; now they had thirty-six missionaries in that country, and several thousands of members.

The Rev. Mr. COOKE read the report for the last year, which stated that there are twenty-seven head stations in Canada, having subordinate preaching stations, and extending over a tract of country nine hundred miles in length. The stations generally were doing well. There are thirty-six missionaries in Canada, and the number of members is 3,460, being an increase of 160 on the returns of last year. The report then proceeded to give a detailed statement of the position of all the stations in Ireland, all of which seemed to be prospering with the exception of that of Dublin. The number of members in Ireland is 932. For Australia, the last return was one missionary and seventy members; the return for the present year had not yet arrived. The total number of missionaries in connexion with the society is forty-nine, and the number of members 4,462, being an increase of 108. After pointing out that there was a vast and promising field for missionary labours, the report concluded by expressing a hope that the jubilee conference would tend to promote the spread of the word of God by its liberal contributions and earnest prayers.

Mr. THORNHILL, the treasurer, stated that the income last year was £2,411 6s. 10d.; the expenditure, £3,649 13s. 3d., leaving a balance due to him of £1,238 6s. 4d. During the present year, he had had to provide for the mission to Ireland to the amount of £800, and for Canada about £600. There would be an encouraging increase in the income of the present year; but he could not then state the amount, as all had not been paid in.

The Rev. Mr. McCLURE, from Ireland, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting deeply deplores the ignorance, superstition, and misery which prevail in Ireland, and feels anxious for the removal of those evils, through the faithful preaching of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The reverend gentleman, in a strain of deep eloquence, pictured the superstition and misery which he had witnessed in Ireland, asserted that there was no toleration in the Roman Catholic religion, and alluded to the persecution which had to be endured by converts, and to the frequency with which those converts, to escape persecution, abandoned their native land. His conviction was, that Ireland would never be elevated into the social and enlightened position which she ought to occupy, by acts of Parliament. Nothing could do that but the faithful, self-denying preaching of Christ to the multitude. The speaker concluded by giving two or three most affecting narratives of conversion.

The Rev. Mr. BAGGALY, superintendent of the Irish missions, seconded the motion, and said that he could not have formed from reports any adequate conception of the depth of misery and ignorance which prevailed in Ireland. All that he had read was but feeble painting of the sad reality. After describing the lacerating

and blood-bringing penance of the pilgrims to the island of Lough Dearg, and alluding generally to the degrading superstition to be witnessed there and at other places, he described the efforts which had been made by the missionaries at different stations in disseminating the truth of the Gospel.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq., proposed the next resolution:—That this meeting, rejoicing in the success of the missionaries in Canada, and regarding that vast region as a promising field of missionary enterprise, earnestly desires, and is willing liberally to contribute, that more agents may be employed in the benevolent work of enlightening them.

Mr. Ridgway, in the course of a well-delivered and pertinent speech, which frequently drew forth applause from the auditory, mentioned that the Methodist New Connexion had not hitherto had a mission to the heathen, although some of them had contributed to that of other denominations. He thought, however, that the time had come when they ought and must have a mission to the heathen of their own [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. ADDYMAN, missionary from Canada, seconded the motion, in a very interesting speech, in which he spoke of the successful labours of the agents in that country, and of the toils and privations they had to submit to. He stated that last year the society was only able to give the missionaries £10 each; but they had been cheered in their labours by the good which they had been able to accomplish, and by the hope of receiving a larger allowance from home. He called upon the body not to exhort missionaries to go forth, and then cease to give them their sympathy and support.

The Rev. Mr. BRADSHAW moved the next resolution, pledging the meeting to pray with fervency for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the missions to Canada and Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. ATKINSON seconded the resolution, which, like the preceding ones, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated at ten o'clock.

The Conference commenced its sittings on Monday morning. The Rev. T. Allin was elected President, and John Robinson, Esq., solicitor, of Liverpool, was appointed Secretary. Committees were formed, and the report of the annual committee was read. On Tuesday, the testimonials of the young men recommended by the circuits for the work of the ministry were examined and approved. The report of the jubilee committee was also read, and an interesting discussion of the subject followed; when it was resolved that, for various connexional objects, the sum of at least £20,000 should be raised as a thank-offering to God.

On Wednesday, a committee was appointed to carry out vigorously the resolutions of the Conference, in relation to the jubilee. An able report from the chapel committee, which furnished much cause for thankfulness and hope, was read. The connexion deed of settlement, from the want of which many serious inconveniences had resulted, was presented, and, after many expressions of approval, was adopted. On Thursday, the Conference was occupied with the statistics of the Connexion. All the accounts were brought under review, and carefully examined as to the number of members, and the state of the funds; the result presented an encouraging increase of members during the past year, and also a considerable augmentation of the funds. Considering the difficulties with which the Connexion has been called to struggle for some years, its present state and prospects are of a gratifying character.

The Secretary read the Report, which stated, among some other matters of an encouraging nature, that the sum of £2,000 had been raised during the past year, which is £400 more than in the year preceding.

On Wednesday evening the ordination services commenced in Peter-street chapel. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. Jones, the Rev. Simeon Woodhouse, and the Rev. T. Waterhouse. The two candidates for the ministry were Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Joseph Simon, who underwent the usual examination in a satisfactory manner. On Thursday evening the ordination services were continued. The Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, superintendent of the Dudley circuit, presented each of the newly-ordained ministers, in the name of the Conference, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, after which the Rev. T. Allin delivered an eloquent and appropriate charge, and the candidates were solemnly set apart for the ministry.

On Friday evening, the members and friends of the Methodist New Connexion had an enormous tea party in the Free-trade Hall. Accommodation was provided for four thousand persons, and, as we have stated elsewhere, a considerable number of persons came up to Manchester by railway to be present at this magnificent and interesting assemblage. The hall was divided into forty-two sections, and there were nine tables set apart for the tea-makers, consisting of about fifty ladies, who had kindly volunteered their services. There were in attendance upon the company forty-two stewards—one for every section; and these gentlemen had under their orders no fewer than 168 waiters. The caterer on this occasion was Mr. Roby, of the Athenæum, and the following was the provision made by him for this "monster" tea party:—1,000 lbs. of currant bread; 1,000 lbs. plain ditto; 130 lbs. of butter; 3 cwt. of lump sugar; 3 cwt. of coffee; 4 cwt. of tea; 47 gallons of cream; and 100 urns containing 4 gallons each.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE FREE CHURCH.—Another public meeting on this subject, specially to consider the speeches delivered by Drs. Cunningham and Candlish in the Free Church assembly on Saturday, was held in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday night; Councillor Stott in the chair. Long before the commencement of the proceedings, the hall was crammed in every corner, and many hundreds surrounded the doors, unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed in succession by Messrs. Buffum, Douglass, Wright, and Thompson, in speeches which elicited enthusiastic applause. In the course of his speech, Mr. Thompson stated, by way of showing the progress of the opinions he advocated, that Mr. Begg, who had said that the agitation was "a nine-days' wonder which would soon be put down," had had to bid good-bye to his elders, in consequence of the proceedings of the Assembly on Saturday. This announcement

was received with immense applause. On Thursday another meeting was held, at which, after an eloquent address from Mr. Douglass, Mr. G. Thompson said, that the committee had resolved to propose to the meeting that night the formation of a society which will, from this time forth, as opportunity occurs, by every legitimate means, seek to advance, methodically and zealously, the cause of negro emancipation throughout the world. The Society would not be a movement in reference to the Free Church of Scotland, but for promoting the cause of universal emancipation, as well by the conversion of certain persons in the Free Church to opinions more consistent with the claims of humanity and the dictates of religion, as by the dissemination of anti-slavery opinions throughout the world [great applause]. He would tell the Free Church, that there would be no rest in Scotland, England, or in any part of Great Britain, until the Free Church put away from her this stain upon her character [great applause]. The Chairman then read a draft of the rules of the proposed society, which were unanimously approved of by the meeting. Mr. H. C. Wright next addressed the meeting. Mr. Thompson again followed. The following is an extract from his speech:—

The fact was, that just at the moment the slave-holding churches of America were kicked out of all other denominations, they were admitted into fellowship by the Free Church, because they had subscribed the paltry sum of £3,000 to the Treasury of the Free Church. This £3,000 the Free Church still held; but he had no doubt that, as a Church, she would be glad to get quit of it but for the pride of two men in their Assembly [cheers]. It was not the fear of losing this £3,000—it was not fear of losing connexion with the Southern States of America, because they all must confess that that connexion was not a very creditable one, and would not do them much good, but it was the pride of two men that prevented the Free Church from sending back the money. Mr. Thompson then mentioned that it was the intention of Mr. Buffum to proceed immediately to America, and that he proposed collecting all the information that could be acquired regarding the ministers with whom the Free Church deputation had associated when in America, so that he would have his quiver full against the meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church in May 1847 [cheers]. He (Mr. T.) would again repeat that he was not an enemy of the Free Church. He was in search of the man-stealer, and he was not to be arrested in his progress because he happened to find him in the General Assembly at Canonmills [applause]. He therefore gave the Free Church Assembly timely warning, that he would keep up this agitation, year after year, until the money was sent back. They will learn a bitter lesson if they do not send it back. He had fallen into a slight mistake on Tuesday evening, when he mentioned that an elder of Mr. Begg's congregation had left it on account of the question of slavery. He had since learned that the gentleman was a deacon. Now, such a mistake was quite excusable on his (Mr. T.'s) part, because he was not accustomed to distinguish the one office from the other, and in some churches, they all knew, the office of the deacon was synonymous with that of the elder. While, therefore, the mistake was a slight one, the general fact was ominously significant [applause].

LONDON DISSIDENTS.—In Kensington there are three Dissenting places of worship: one Independent, seating 1,200 persons (no sittings to let); one Baptist, seating 800; and the other a Wesleyan, seating about the same number; making a total of 2,800 sittings. It is to the disgrace of each of these congregations, that ministers and people pay the church-rates without the slightest effort to ward off the unrighteous impost. Last year, a Catholic gentleman opposed the rate in vestry, but he stood alone without a seconder to his amendment. At the time Dr. Vaughan resided in the parish he suffered the spoiling of his goods rather than contribute to a system he thought to be unscriptural, but since the doctor left, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and members of the Society of Friends, all seem to have lost their principles as Voluntaries. Truly may we inscribe over their door-posts, "Awake, thou that sleepest."—From a Correspondent.

OUR NEW ALLIES.—Not to be behind its contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, which, it will be recollected, recommended, a few days since, the abolition of an hereditary legislature, the *Morning Post* calls aloud for Church reform:—

We wish the bishops (says our contemporary), having acquired a taste for experimentalism, had tried their hands in a different way. We wish they had thought of trying how they might live on two thousand a-year each, handing over the surplus of their incomes for the endowment of more bishops where ecclesiastical superintendence is evidently much required.

The *Post* goes on to condemn the presence of the members of the right rev. bench in the House of Lords!

WHAT THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OWE TO THE WHIGS.—All that has hitherto been done by the Whigs, fiercely as their reforms have been denounced by their party opponents, has tended to increase the revenues and patronage of the bishops (albeit at the expense of deans and chapters), to augment the value of Church property—to render more stringent what is called Church discipline—to multiply clerical stipendiaries at the cost of the public—to increase the power and ascendancy of the State clergy—and to render more firm and compact the alliance between Church and State, so dear to Erastian churchmen, and doctrinaire politicians.—*Patriot*.

THE WESTERN BISHOPS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH DENOUNCED OF THE POWER OF PATRONAGE BY THE CROWN.—"In consequence of disturbances occurring in some part of the West Indies, it is the determination of her Majesty's Government to resume the patronage formerly surrendered, and for the future invest it in the Crown." So has the Secretary of State advised the several governors throughout the West Indies, in a circular which we must suppose cannot fail to have reached Governor Light, as well as the others. To make which public here, would of course be too hurtful to the exclusive pride of the dominant sect. The colonial minister, however, commands that every benefice or cure shall be regularly reported to his department, in order that the royal prerogative may be exercised as heretofore.—*Guiana Congregational Record*.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the new college in connexion with the



Free Church was laid on the site of the projected building at the head of the Mound, in presence of a large concourse of spectators, among whom were a great number of ladies. There was a breakfast previous to the ceremony, at which Dr. Chalmers presided. After the breakfast, the company present, among whom we observed Sir James Forrest; Earle Monteith, Esq.; Graham Speirs, Esq.; Rev. Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, Makellar, Grey, Mr. Begg, Mr. Manson, &c., and the Moderator of the Free Assembly, proceeded to the site of the proposed college, about twelve o'clock. After a brief address by Mr. Earle Monteith, Dr. Gordon engaged in prayer, when Dr. Chalmers descended into the deep excavation, and, applying line and plummet to the stone, and striking it three times with the mallet, announced, amid the cheers of the spectators, that the foundation-stone of the College of the Free Church of Scotland had now been laid. The Doctor, re-ascending, addressed those present.—*Scotsman*.

**ANNUITY-TAX.**—EDINBURGH.—A large number of summonses have been issued during the last few days, by the collector of this nefarious impost. The summonses are for the Court of Session, and apply in many cases to arrears of ten or twelve years! Of course, the greater portion of these arrears are due to the eleven city ministers who retired at the disruption; but we are happy to learn that these gentlemen have given no sanction whatever to the proceedings of the collector; present prosecutions, therefore, are undertaken without the authority, or rather directly against the authority, of 11 out of the 18 persons in whose name they have been commenced.—*Scotsman*.

**THE REV. HENRY ERSKINE HEAD**, the expatriated rector of Feniton, is, we are glad to hear, about to return to his parish, and his parishioners will greet him with a hearty and cordial welcome.—*Exeter Times*.

**TRACTARIANISM AT A DISCOUNT.**—The monastery at Littlemore, near Oxford, late the residence of the Rev. J. H. Newman, is advertised for sale. It was intended that the buildings should have been devoted to the purpose of educating Tractarian missionaries for the colonies, but it is conjectured that the scheme has been abandoned by the parties promoting it.—*Church and State Gazette*.

I am very much persuaded of this, that it would be for the benefit of Protestantism, and for the benefit of true religion, if the ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland were swept away.—*Dr. Cunningham*.

All the clergy in the deanery of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, have signed a declaration against Puseyism.

**A RARE EXAMPLE.**—Mr. T. Moseley has unconditionally surrendered the valuable rectory of St. Martin's, Worcester, from no other motive than to have this important parish placed in the hands of one whose health and physical powers would enable him to discharge the sacred and responsible duties more efficiently than himself.

**THE PREMIER AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR** have, between them, besides the disposal of mitres and of all the higher appointments in the church, the patronage of about eight or nine hundred livings, averaging about £300 a year each.

**CZERSKI**, the German reformer, is expected in this country in the course of a few weeks.

**ROME via OXFORD.**—The Rev. David Lewis, M.A., fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lewis was formerly curate to the Rev. J. H. Newman, at St. Mary's the Virgin, Oxford, and is one of the contributors to the "Anglo-Catholic Library." The consummation of the apostasy was postponed until the convenient advent of "Quarter-day;" Mr. Lewis's last quarter's salary at Oxford will serve to establish him in respectability among his new friends. The conversion may have been sincere, but there is a woful lack of dignity about it.—*Church and State Gazette*.

**AN IMITATOR OF THE BOY JONES.**—On Saturday morning, about twelve o'clock, a constable of the A division, named Payne, was going his rounds in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, when he saw a person endeavouring to conceal himself behind a tree. He went up and took him into custody, and on his arrival at the station-house he was recognised by another constable, named Macdonald, as a sailor named Alexander Reid, the same whom he had apprehended on the 13th of May, sleeping in a tent which was erected in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. He then stated that he was a deserter from the ship Raleigh, and that as he had no money, he had gone into the royal pleasure-grounds to sleep. Inquiries were made, and it was found that he was truly a deserter from the vessel in question, and he was then sent down to Portsmouth, to be punished, according to law, on board. Great surprise was therefore expressed when he was again discovered, and it was supposed that he must have some sinister motive in going to the gardens a second time. A message was therefore despatched almost immediately to Bow-street for Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, to attend at the Home-office, in order that a private examination might take place. The evidence was taken with the strictest privacy, and the case altogether was conducted in the same mysterious manner as that of the boy Jones. The prisoner, however, was ordered to be remanded, in order that further inquiries might be made, and he is now an inmate of Tothill-fields prison.

**CENTRAL MILITARY DEPÔT.**—It has been stated in Birmingham, this week, in quarters likely to be well informed, that Government intend to erect the military station there into a grand central depôt, and to remove to it the greater part of the troops now stationed at Weedon. The central position of Birmingham, communicating as it now does, by railway, with all the principal ports of England, has, it is thought, suggested the propriety and advantage of making it the seat of a central depôt, inasmuch as at a moment's notice troops might thence be despatched, and landed in a few hours in any part of Scotland, England, or Ireland.—*Chronicle*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## JOURNALISM IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It is always well to get hold of anachronisms and mistakes in dates. In looking by accident into the *Nonconformist* of 27th May, page 377, col. i., last par. but four from bottom of column, I find the words,—

"Marast did not conduct the *Constitutionnel* immediately after the death of Carrel, in 1826; he was then an outlaw in England, and remained so till 1830."

Now I visited Carrel in prison in Nov. 1834. In addition to my other recollections, I find it confirmed by a note which will be found in the "Exercises, Political and others," vol. i., p. 164.

I should have surmised the whole to be a misprint for 1836; but it is plain the author thinks he clinches his proposition, by saying Marast was in England till 1830.

Yours very sincerely,

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Blackheath, 4th June, 1846.

It is not impossible that Carrel might die in 1836. He was killed in a duel not very long after I saw him; which only wanted fourteen months to 1836.

## STATE OF DISSENT IN WORTHING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "An Observer of the Tories," I beg to state that it is not true that the Church as by law established has taken rapid strides here. Nonconformity has ever been (or at least for the last quarter of a century) at a very low ebb. But still there are many who do not conform, and who attend four Nonconformist places of worship (including the Wesleyan chapel). It might be difficult to ascertain from most of them why they do not conform, or what are their distinctive principles. About four years ago, a chapel was enlarged at a considerable expense, and several hundred pounds collected to pay it, as a Congregational chapel; but even the name has been studiously avoided for some time past, and the late pastor, while presiding at a church meeting, at which his successor was chosen, remarked that "he hated Dissent and rejoiced that he was pastor over a church of no sectarian principles." The circumstance that but "one" member thought fit to protest against these views no doubt gave rise to the report alluded to by your correspondent.

The pastor mentioned above is to be ordained by the Bishop of Chichester to-morrow, and it is understood will preach in one of the places of worship belonging to the establishment for the next year.

I am, your obedient servant,

G. H. J.

Worthing, June 6th, 1846.

P.S. Could not some of the Nonconformists of the metropolis be diffusing their principles while enjoying the sea breezes of our pleasant little watering place?

**A WHITSUNTIDE ADVENTURE.**—It would be a vain attempt, in fact, an impossibility, to estimate the amount of pleasure which Whit-Monday afforded to the thousands of pent-up denizens, who took advantage of it in order that out of the bustle and turmoil of the metropolis they might breathe the fresh air, and for one day enjoy the sweets of a country ramble. Among the places of holiday resort, the Palace of Hampton Court, and its delightful pleasure grounds, had a large share of visitors. One poor fellow, evidently a man of botanical taste, could not resist the temptations of the blooming flowers. In an unlucky moment he plucked a rose. Alas! for his horticultural taste, one of those wandering followers of the blind goddess vulgarly known as a policeman, spying this act of floricultural larceny, emerged from the surrounding thicket, and collared the unlucky disciple of Linnæus. A dialogue of the usual character ensued between captor and captive, which ended in the latter being offered one of two alternatives, either to go instantaneously before a magistrate, or expiate his offence by an hour's work in giving solidity to the walk by pulling the garden roller, and that without cessation. The choice was a hard one, but hard work was deemed preferable to the frowns of offended justice. Our unfortunate wight was yoked to the task. The incident got wind, and the world being always so good-natured and sympathetic for the unfortunate, a crowd soon gathered to witness the new exhibition of animal traction. With the thermometer above eighty degrees, it may well be conceived that the full force of the cruel exhibition was soon manifested, and indeed it may be literally said that the delinquent's release was purchased by the sweat of his brow. In vain he sought pity, his blue-coated conductors were inexorable. One single trait of sympathy alone cheered his hard hour's task. A female, seeing his pitiful plight, lent him that aid which his persecutors refused. The weary hour at length expired, and it may be readily imagined that our hero lost little time in leaving the royal domain, "a sadder and a better man." We trust the narration of this incident will serve as a warning to those unthinking individuals who abuse the inestimable privilege of freedom of access to our palaces, our parks, and our institutions, which the increased liberality of the age is yearly conceding to the public.—*Globe*.

According to the *Morning Post*, opposition was given on Wednesday, for corn-law reasons, to the re-election of the Duke of Bedford and Earl Fitzwilliam to offices in the Bedford Level Corporation. The Duke of Bedford, the governor, escaped, by a majority of 24 to 12; but Earl Fitzwilliam, a conservator, was rejected, by 22 to 14.

**AFFECTING INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Friday evening last, Miss Sarah Barford, only daughter of Mr. John Barford, ironmonger, was on her way to join an evening party, accompanied by Mr. Judge, a solicitor of this place, to whom she was about to be married, in good health and unusually good spirits, when she suddenly clasped Mr. Judge's arm with both her hands, and looked up to him, exclaiming, "Oh, Tom!" then instantly sunk upon her knees, and became senseless. Assistance was promptly procured, but all aid was unavailing, and in a few minutes she was a corpse. Miss Barford was twenty-seven years of age, and was greatly endeared to all with whom she was acquainted, by her kind and amiable disposition. The attack was apoplexy.—*Banbury Guardian*.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE NEW TARIFF.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill, and stated generally the grounds on which it was based. Since the year 1842, the Government had brought forward a series of measures tending either to the removal of prohibitory duties, or the relaxation of those which were protective. The effects of these reductions had been shown not merely in the increased import of particular articles, but the stimulus given to the general exports and imports of the country. With respect to the Customs the sum of the whole was this—"That in the four years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, there had been reductions in the Customs duties to the amount of £4,214,000, and yet the Customs revenue amounted in 1845 to £19,800,000, whilst in 1842 it amounted to only £19,600,000—that was to say, that whilst there had been a reduction in the Customs duties of £4,200,000 in four years, the Customs revenue was larger in the last of those four years than in the first by £200,000." He did not wish the House to believe that the whole of this increase in the Customs revenue was owing to the reduction of duties, but it was clear that the revenue had not suffered, as it had been asserted would be the case, by the ministerial policy. Encouraged by these results, the Government had now resolved to propose still further reductions, which he would now lay before the House. The noble lord here went through the detail of the several articles in the tariff on which reductions were proposed, and concluded by repudiating the notion that the measure was one of pure free trade and therefore did not go far enough; it was no free-trade measure at all, but one for the removal of prohibitive, and the gradual repeal of protective duties.

The Duke of RICHMOND thought, that the only reason for the reduction of these duties was to be found in the hostility of those who disliked the agricultural interest; his real objection to all free-trade measures was that they tended to reduce the wages of our own artisans and labourers. After the decision, however, which their lordships had come to the other evening, he felt it was of very little use to trouble them at any length; he should, therefore, content himself with moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of WICKLOW thought the whole conduct of the Government in this matter had been stamped with intolerable injustice.

Earl GREY complained that the bill wanted any clear and distinct principle. He could understand the views of those who, like the Duke of Richmond, considered that every article of home production should be protected; and, on the other hand, he could understand the position of those who, like himself, asserted that all protective duties were wrong, and should be done away; but he could not understand any measure between the two, and yet this was the plan of the Government. He accepted it, however, as a valuable instalment, and as a step in the right direction.

Lord ASHBURTON objected to the bill as most injurious to the interests of the country. He saw no reason why the present prosperous state of the country should not continue, if it were not destroyed by impolitic measures; and he defied the Government to show that this prosperity had anything to do with the alterations in the Customs duties.

Lord MONTEAGLE thought the liberal commercial policy of the Government one of the main elements of our recent prosperity; the present measure was not only a step, but a great and considerable one, in the right direction. He for one had hailed the announcement that the principles of free-trade were those of common sense, for he knew it must lead to great and useful results.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

## POOR LAW REMOVAL BILL.

On Friday night, in the House of Commons, Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor-law Removal bill. This gave rise to a long debate, with little novelty of matter, but of some taunting sharpness.

Mr. E. DENISON moved that it be an instruction to the Committee "to make provision for the establishment of Union settlements." As the bill stood, it would work great injustice in country parishes—it would encourage landlords to pull down existing cottages, and drive the inhabitants of them into small towns.

The "instruction" was opposed by Colonel WOOD, Mr. BANKES, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. GRANGER, Mr. PACE; and supported by Mr. STRUTT, Mr. PACKINGTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, and Lord MORPETH. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, though not recommending it, expressed his intention to vote for the "instruction" should a division take place.

Mr. BANKES thought the proposition would prevent the employment of labourers in agricultural districts; at present many farmers were employing more labourers than they wanted, because they thought it cheaper thus to employ them than to pay for their maintenance in the workhouse.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER deemed the proposal part and parcel of the system of centralisation, and, as such, objectionable.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM remarked that the "instruction" embodied the same proposition which he had submitted last session himself, but which he had withdrawn in deference to the feeling of the House. His own opinion on the subject remained entirely unchanged; and there were many reasons for thinking that the adoption of this instruction would be very advantageous. Without such a clause, he was afraid there would be an inducement among landlords to destroy the cottages on their estates.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE said that the opinion expressed by Sir James Graham had altered the case. He hoped the House would not agree to the "instruction;" and, under the circumstances, he should move as an amendment, that the committee have power to



Profound erudition, strict impartiality, and the efforts of a comprehensive and liberal mind, to make even the anomalous constitution of these courts subserve the ends of ecclesiastical justice, might throw a halo around them bright enough to blind the country to their origin and character. As it is, we fear no such result. There is not the smallest danger that the temper in which church law is administered by its highest living exponent, will attract towards it general confidence, or elevate episcopal jurisdiction in public esteem. The chair and its occupant excite feelings in perfect harmony with each other—and neither the one nor the other is specially adapted to conciliate reverential regard.

We take it for granted, that the costs inflicted on Mr. Woods by this violently unjust decision will be cheerfully borne by the body of Dissenters. It may seem, at first sight, unfortunate that judicial perversity, in substituting will for law, should necessitate such repeated appeals to the generosity of the public. But is it really so? Is not our interest more permanently enlisted on behalf of whatever costs us some sacrifice? A general subscription is as salutary a stimulus as inactivity or indifference can possibly admit of. It gives back in moral advantage far more than it takes, in the less dignified, but still useful, shape of money. Our own experience, we trust, will not be singular—Mr. Woods's, we confidently anticipate, will furnish a parallel.

#### THE JUBILEE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

The Jubilee Conference of the Methodist New Connexion has been held in this town during the present week, and has been attended by a considerable number of ministers and laymen. A public prayer meeting was held at six o'clock on Sunday morning in Ebenezer chapel, Peter-street; at seven o'clock the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, of Dudley, delivered the introductory sermon; at half-past ten, the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of Hull, preached; in the afternoon, at half-past two, there was a conference love-feast; and, at half-past six in the evening, the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Liverpool, preached the sermon to the Parent Missionary Society.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the Parent Missionary Society was held in Ebenezer chapel. There was a very respectable and rather numerous auditory, who seemed to be very earnest in the missionary cause. CHARLES ROBE, Esq., of Derby, was called on to preside, and, having taken the chair, delivered a very able introductory address, in the course of which he laid it down as an undeniable proposition that the churches of Christ, if they believed the Scriptures, were bound to be missionary in their spirit and organisation. The Methodist New Connexion had, he said, heard the voice of Scripture, and of late years had done something towards sending forth the gospel; and, though they had not been so extensively useful as they might wish, it was a happiness to know that they had done something according to their ability, and were wishful to do more. He then spoke of the missions to Ireland and to Canada, and stated that they had been blessed with success. Nine years ago they sent forth one missionary to Canada; now they had thirty-six missionaries in that country, and several thousands of members.

The Rev. Mr. Cooke read the report for the last year, which stated that there are twenty-seven head stations in Canada, having subordinate preaching stations, and extending over a tract of country nine hundred miles in length. The stations generally were doing well. There are thirty-six missionaries in Canada, and the number of members is 3,460, being an increase of 160 on the returns of last year. The report then proceeded to give a detailed statement of the position of all the stations in Ireland, all of which seemed to be prospering with the exception of that of Dublin. The number of members in Ireland is 932. For Australia, the last return was one missionary and seventy members; the return for the present year had not yet arrived. The total number of missionaries in connexion with the society is forty-nine, and the number of members 4,462, being an increase of 108. After pointing out that there was a vast and promising field for missionary labours, the report concluded by expressing a hope that the jubilee conference would tend to promote the spread of the word of God by its liberal contributions and earnest prayers.

Mr. THORNHILL, the treasurer, stated that the income last year was £2,411 6s. 10d.; the expenditure, £3,649 13s. 3d., leaving a balance due to him of £1,238 6s. 4d. During the present year, he had had to provide for the mission to Ireland to the amount of £800, and for Canada about £600. There would be an encouraging increase in the income of the present year; but he could not then state the amount, as all had not been paid in.

The Rev. Mr. M'CLURE, from Ireland, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting deeply deplores the ignorance, superstition, and misery which prevail in Ireland, and feels anxious for the removal of those evils, through the faithful preaching of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The reverend gentleman, in a strain of deep eloquence, pictured the superstition and misery which he had witnessed in Ireland, asserted that there was no toleration in the Roman Catholic religion, and alluded to the persecution which had to be endured by converts, and to the frequency with which those converts, to escape persecution, abandoned their native land. His conviction was, that Ireland would never be elevated into the social and enlightened position which she ought to occupy, by acts of Parliament. Nothing could do that but the faithful, self-denying preaching of Christ to the multitude. The speaker concluded by giving two or three most affecting narratives of conversion.

The Rev. Mr. BAGGALY, superintendent of the Irish missions, seconded the motion, and said that he could not have formed from reports any adequate conception of the depth of misery and ignorance which prevailed in Ireland. All that he had read was but feeble painting of the sad reality. After describing the lacerating

and blood-bringing penance of the pilgrims to the island of Lough Dearg, and alluding generally to the degrading superstition to be witnessed there and at other places, he described the efforts which had been made by the missionaries at different stations in disseminating the truth of the Gospel.

JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq., proposed the next resolution:—That this meeting, rejoicing in the success of the missionaries in Canada, and regarding that vast region as a promising field of missionary enterprise, earnestly desires, and is willing liberally to contribute, that more agents may be employed in the benevolent work of enlightening them.

Mr. Ridgway, in the course of a well-delivered and pertinent speech, which frequently drew forth applause from the auditory, mentioned that the Methodist New Connexion had not hitherto had a mission to the heathen, although some of them had contributed to that of other denominations. He thought, however, that the time had come when they ought and must have a mission to the heathen of their own [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. ADDYMAN, missionary from Canada, seconded the motion, in a very interesting speech, in which he spoke of the successful labours of the agents in that country, and of the toils and privations they had to submit to. He stated that last year the society was only able to give the missionaries £10 each; but they had been cheered in their labours by the good which they had been able to accomplish, and by the hope of receiving a larger allowance from home. He called upon the body not to exhort missionaries to go forth, and then cease to give them their sympathy and support.

The Rev. Mr. BRADSHAW moved the next resolution, pledging the meeting to pray with fervency for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the missions to Canada and Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. ATKINSON seconded the resolution, which, like the preceding ones, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated at ten o'clock.

The Conference commenced its sittings on Monday morning. The Rev. T. Allin was elected President, and John Robinson, Esq., solicitor, of Liverpool, was appointed Secretary. Committees were formed, and the report of the annual committee was read. On Tuesday, the testimonials of the young men recommended by the circuits for the work of the ministry were examined and approved. The report of the jubilee committee was also read, and an interesting discussion of the subject followed; when it was resolved that, for various connexional objects, the sum of at least £20,000 should be raised as a thank-offering to God.

On Wednesday, a committee was appointed to carry out vigorously the resolutions of the Conference, in relation to the jubilee. An able report from the chapel committee, which furnished much cause for thankfulness and hope, was read. The connexion deed of settlement, from the want of which many serious inconveniences had resulted, was presented, and, after many expressions of approval, was adopted. On Thursday, the Conference was occupied with the statistics of the Connexion. All the accounts were brought under review, and carefully examined as to the number of members, and the state of the funds; the result presented an encouraging increase of members during the past year, and also a considerable augmentation of the funds. Considering the difficulties with which the Connexion has been called to struggle for some years, its present state and prospects are of a gratifying character.

The Secretary read the Report, which stated, among some other matters of an encouraging nature, that the sum of £2,000 had been raised during the past year, which is £400 more than in the year preceding.

On Wednesday evening the ordination services commenced in Peter-street chapel. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. Jones, the Rev. Simeon Woodhouse, and the Rev. T. Waterhouse. The two candidates for the ministry were Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Joseph Simon, who underwent the usual examination in a satisfactory manner. On Thursday evening the ordination services were continued. The Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, superintendent of the Dudley circuit, presented each of the newly-ordained ministers, in the name of the Conference, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, after which the Rev. T. Allin delivered an eloquent and appropriate charge, and the candidates were solemnly set apart for the ministry.

On Friday evening, the members and friends of the Methodist New Connexion had an enormous tea party in the Free-trade Hall. Accommodation was provided for four thousand persons, and, as we have stated elsewhere, a considerable number of persons came up to Manchester by railway to be present at this magnificent and interesting assemblage. The hall was divided into forty-two sections, and there were nine tables set apart for the tea-makers, consisting of about fifty ladies, who had kindly volunteered their services. There were in attendance upon the company forty-two stewards—one for every section; and these gentlemen had under their orders no fewer than 168 waiters. The caterer on this occasion was Mr. Roby, of the Athenæum, and the following was the provision made by him for this "monster" tea party:—1,000 lbs. of currant bread; 1,000 lbs. plain ditto; 130 lbs. of butter; 3 cwt. of lump sugar; 3 cwt. of coffee; 4 cwt. of tea; 47 gallons of cream; and 100 urns containing 4 gallons each.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE FREE CHURCH.—Another public meeting on this subject, specially to consider the speeches delivered by Drs. Cunningham and Candlish in the Free Church assembly on Saturday, was held in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday night; Councillor Stott in the chair. Long before the commencement of the proceedings, the hall was crammed in every corner, and many hundreds surrounded the doors, unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed in succession by Messrs. Buffum, Douglass, Wright, and Thompson, in speeches which elicited enthusiastic applause. In the course of his speech, Mr. Thompson stated, by way of showing the progress of the opinions he advocated, that Mr. Begg, who had said that the agitation was "a nine-days' wonder which would soon be put down," had had to bid good-bye to his elders, in consequence of the proceedings of the Assembly on Saturday. This announcement

was received with immense applause. On Thursday another meeting was held, at which, after an eloquent address from Mr. Douglass, Mr. G. Thompson said, that the committee had resolved to propose to the meeting that night the formation of a society which will, from this time forth, as opportunity occurs, by every legitimate means, seek to advance, methodically and zealously, the cause of negro emancipation throughout the world. The Society would not be a movement in reference to the Free Church of Scotland, but for promoting the cause of universal emancipation, as well by the conversion of certain persons in the Free Church to opinions more consistent with the claims of humanity and the dictates of religion, as by the dissemination of anti-slavery opinions throughout the world [great applause]. He would tell the Free Church, that there would be no rest in Scotland, England, or in any part of Great Britain, until the Free Church put away from her this stain upon her character [great applause]. The Chairman then read a draft of the rules of the proposed society, which were unanimously approved of by the meeting. Mr. H. C. Wright next addressed the meeting. Mr. Thompson again followed. The following is an extract from his speech:—

The fact was, that just at the moment the slave-holding churches of America were kicked out of all other denominations, they were admitted into fellowship by the Free Church, because they had subscribed the paltry sum of £3,000 to the Treasury of the Free Church. This £3,000 the Free Church still held; but he had no doubt that, as a Church, she would be glad to get quit of it but for the pride of two men in their Assembly [cheers]. It was not the fear of losing this £3,000—it was not fear of losing connexion with the Southern States of America, because they all must confess that that connexion was not a very creditable one, and would not do them much good, but it was the pride of two men that prevented the Free Church from sending back the money. Mr. Thompson then mentioned that it was the intention of Mr. Buffum to proceed immediately to America, and that he proposed collecting all the information that could be acquired regarding the ministers with whom the Free Church deputation had associated when in America, so that he would have his quiver full against the meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church in May 1847 [cheers]. He (Mr. T.) would again repeat that he was not an enemy of the Free Church. He was in search of the man-stealer, and he was not to be arrested in his progress because he happened to find him in the General Assembly at Canonmills [applause]. He therefore gave the Free Church Assembly timely warning, that he would keep up this agitation, year after year, until the money was sent back. They will learn a bitter lesson if they do not send it back. He had fallen into a slight mistake on Tuesday evening, when he mentioned that an elder of Mr. Begg's congregation had left it on account of the question of slavery. He had since learned that the gentleman was a deacon. Now, such a mistake was quite excusable on his (Mr. T.'s) part, because he was not accustomed to distinguish the one office from the other, and in some churches, they all knew, the office of the deacon was synonymous with that of the elder. While, therefore, the mistake was a slight one, the general fact was ominously significant [applause].

LONDON DISSENTERS.—In Kensington there are three Dissenting places of worship: one Independent, seating 1,200 persons (no sittings to let); one Baptist, seating 800; and the other a Wesleyan, seating about the same number; making a total of 2,800 sittings. It is to the disgrace of each of these congregations, that ministers and people pay the church-rates without the slightest effort to ward off the unrighteous impost. Last year, a Catholic gentleman opposed the rate in vestry, but he stood alone without a seconder to his amendment. At the time Dr. Vaughan resided in the parish he suffered the spoiling of his goods rather than contribute to a system he thought to be unscriptural, but since the doctor left, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and members of the Society of Friends, all seem to have lost their principles as Voluntaries. Truly may we inscribe over their door-posts, "Awake, thou that sleepest."—From a Correspondent.

OUR NEW ALLIES.—Not to be behind its contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, which, it will be recollected, recommended, a few days since, the abolition of an hereditary legislature, the *Morning Post* calls aloud for Church reform:—

We wish the bishops (says our contemporary), having acquired a taste for experimentalism, had tried their hands in a different way. We wish they had thought of trying how they might live on two thousand a-year each, handing over the surplus of their incomes for the endowment of more bishops where ecclesiastical superintendence is evidently much required.

The *Post* goes on to condemn the presence of the members of the right rev. bench in the House of Lords!

WHAT THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OWE TO THE WHIGS.—All that has hitherto been done by the Whigs, fiercely as their reforms have been denounced by their party opponents, has tended to increase the revenues and patronage of the bishops (albeit at the expense of deans and chapters), to augment the value of Church property—to render more stringent what is called Church discipline—to multiply clerical stipendiaries at the cost of the public—to increase the power and ascendancy of the State clergy—and to render more firm and compact the alliance between Church and State, so dear to Erastian churchmen, and doctrinaire politicians.—*Patriot*.

THE WESTERN BISHOPS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH DENUDE OF THE POWER OF PATRONAGE BY THE CROWN.—"In consequence of disturbances occurring in some part of the West Indies, it is the determination of her Majesty's Government to resume the patronage formerly surrendered, and for the future invest it in the Crown." So has the Secretary of State advised the several governors throughout the West Indies, in a circular which we must suppose cannot fail to have reached Governor Light, as well as the others. To make which public here, would of course be too hurtful to the exclusive pride of the dominant sect. The colonial minister, however, commands that every benefice or cure shall be regularly reported to his department, in order that the royal prerogative may be exercised as heretofore.—*Guiana Congregational Record*.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the new college in connexion with the



Free Church was laid on the site of the projected building at the head of the Mound, in presence of a large concourse of spectators, among whom were a great number of ladies. There was a breakfast previous to the ceremony, at which Dr. Chalmers presided. After the breakfast, the company present, among whom we observed Sir James Forrest; Earle Monteith, Esq.; Graham Speirs, Esq.; Rev. Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, Makellar, Grey, Mr. Begg, Mr. Manson, &c., and the Moderator of the Free Assembly, proceeded to the site of the proposed college, about twelve o'clock. After a brief address by Mr. Earle Monteith, Dr. Gordon engaged in prayer, when Dr. Chalmers descended into the deep excavation, and, applying line and plummet to the stone, and striking it three times with the mallet, announced, amid the cheers of the spectators, that the foundation-stone of the College of the Free Church of Scotland had now been laid. The Doctor, re-ascending, addressed those present.—*Scotsman*.

**ANNUITY-TAX.**—EDINBURGH.—A large number of summonses have been issued during the last few days, by the collector of this nefarious impost. The summonses are for the Court of Session, and apply in many cases to arrears of ten or twelve years! Of course, the greater portion of these arrears are due to the eleven city ministers who retired at the disruption; but we are happy to learn that these gentlemen have given no sanction whatever to the proceedings of the collector; present prosecutions, therefore, are undertaken without the authority, or rather directly against the authority, of 11 out of the 18 persons in whose name they have been commenced.—*Scotsman*.

**THE REV. HENRY ERSKINE HEAD**, the expatriated rector of Feniton, is, we are glad to hear, about to return to his parish, and his parishioners will greet him with a hearty and cordial welcome.—*Exeter Times*.

**TRACTARIANISM AT A DISCOUNT.**—The monastery at Littlemore, near Oxford, late the residence of the Rev. J. H. Newman, is advertised for sale. It was intended that the building should have been devoted to the purpose of educating Tractarian missionaries for the colonies, but it is conjectured that the scheme has been abandoned by the parties promoting it.—*Church and State Gazette*.

I am very much persuaded of this, that it would be for the benefit of Protestantism, and for the benefit of true religion, if the ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland were swept away.—*Dr. Cunningham*.

All the clergy in the deanery of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, have signed a declaration against Puseyism.

**A RARE EXAMPLE.**—Mr. T. Moseley has unconditionally surrendered the valuable rectory of St. Martin's, Worcester, from no other motive than to have this important parish placed in the hands of one whose health and physical powers would enable him to discharge the sacred and responsible duties more efficiently than himself.

**THE PREMIER AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR** have, between them, besides the disposal of mitres and of all the higher appointments in the church, the patronage of about eight or nine hundred livings, averaging about £300 a year each.

**CZERSKI**, the German reformer, is expected in this country in the course of a few weeks.

**ROME via OXFORD.**—The Rev. David Lewis, M.A., fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lewis was formerly curate to the Rev. J. H. Newman, at St. Mary's the Virgin, Oxford, and is one of the contributors to the "Anglo-Catholic Library." The consummation of the apostasy was postponed until the convenient advent of "Quarter-day;" Mr. Lewis's last quarter's salary at Oxford will serve to establish him in respectability among his new friends. The conversion may have been sincere, but there is a woful lack of dignity about it.—*Church and State Gazette*.

**AN IMITATOR OF THE BOY JONES.**—On Saturday morning, about twelve o'clock, a constable of the A division, named Payne, was going his rounds in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, when he saw a person endeavouring to conceal himself behind a tree. He went up and took him into custody, and on his arrival at the station-house he was recognised by another constable, named Macdonald, as a sailor named Alexander Reid, the same whom he had apprehended on the 13th of May, sleeping in a tent which was erected in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. He then stated that he was a deserter from the ship Raleigh, and that as he had no money, he had gone into the royal pleasure-grounds to sleep. Inquiries were made, and it was found that he was truly a deserter from the vessel in question, and he was then sent down to Portsmouth, to be punished, according to law, on board. Great surprise was therefore expressed when he was again discovered, and it was supposed that he must have some sinister motive in going to the gardens a second time. A message was therefore despatched almost immediately to Bow-street for Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, to attend at the Home-office, in order that a private examination might take place. The evidence was taken with the strictest privacy, and the case altogether was conducted in the same mysterious manner as that of the boy Jones. The prisoner, however, was ordered to be remanded, in order that further inquiries might be made, and he is now an inmate of Tothill-fields prison.

**CENTRAL MILITARY DEPÔT.**—It has been stated in Birmingham, this week, in quarters likely to be well informed, that Government intend to erect the military station there into a grand central depôt, and to remove to it the greater part of the troops now stationed at Weedon. The central position of Birmingham, communicating as it now does, by railway, with all the principal ports of England, has, it is thought, suggested the propriety and advantage of making it the seat of a central depôt, inasmuch as at a moment's notice troops might thence be despatched, and landed in a few hours in any part of Scotland, England, or Ireland.—*Chronicle*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## JOURNALISM IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It is always well to get hold of anachronisms and mistakes in dates. In looking by accident into the *Nonconformist* of 27th May, page 377, col. i., last par. but four from bottom of column, I find the words,—

"Marast did not conduct the *Constitutionnel* immediately after the death of Carrel, in 1826; he was then an outlaw in England, and remained so till 1830."

Now I visited Carrel in prison in Nov. 1834. In addition to my other recollections, I find it confirmed by a note which will be found in the "Exercises, Political and others," vol. i., p. 164.

I should have surmised the whole to be a misprint for 1836; but it is plain the author thinks he clinches his proposition, by saying Marast was in England till 1830.

Yours very sincerely,

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Blackheath, 4th June, 1846.

It is not impossible that Carrel might die in 1836. He was killed in a duel not very long after I saw him; which only wanted fourteen months to 1836.

## STATE OF DISSENT IN WORTHING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "An Observer of the Tories," I beg to state that it is not true that the Church as by law established has taken rapid strides here. Nonconformity has ever been (or at least for the last quarter of a century) at a very low ebb. But still there are many who do not conform, and who attend four Nonconformist places of worship (including the Wesleyan chapel). It might be difficult to ascertain from most of them why they do not conform, or what are their distinctive principles. About four years ago, a chapel was enlarged at a considerable expense, and several hundred pounds collected to pay it, as a Congregational chapel; but even the name has been studiously avoided for some time past, and the late pastor, while presiding at a church meeting, at which his successor was chosen, remarked that "he hated Dissent and rejoiced that he was pastor over a church of no sectarian principles." The circumstance that but "one" member thought fit to protest against these views no doubt gave rise to the report alluded to by your correspondent.

The pastor mentioned above is to be ordained by the Bishop of Chichester to-morrow, and it is understood will preach in one of the places of worship belonging to the establishment for the next year.

I am, your obedient servant,

G. H. J.

Worthing, June 6th, 1846.

P.S. Could not some of the Nonconformists of the metropolis be diffusing their principles while enjoying the sea breezes of our pleasant little watering place?

**A WHITSUNTIDE ADVENTURE.**—It would be a vain attempt, in fact, an impossibility, to estimate the amount of pleasure which Whit-Monday afforded to the thousands of pent-up denizens, who took advantage of it in order that out of the bustle and turmoil of the metropolis they might breathe the fresh air, and for one day enjoy the sweets of a country ramble. Among the places of holiday resort, the Palace of Hampton Court, and its delightful pleasure grounds, had a large share of visitors. One poor fellow, evidently a man of botanical taste, could not resist the temptations of the blooming flowers. In an unlucky moment he plucked a rose. Alas! for his horticultural taste, one of those wandering followers of the blind goddess vulgarly known as a policeman, espying this act of floricultural larceny, emerged from the surrounding thicket, and collared the unlucky disciple of Linnaeus. A dialogue of the usual character ensued between captor and captive, which ended in the latter being offered one of two alternatives, either to go instantaneously before a magistrate, or expiate his offence by an hour's work in giving solidity to the walk by pulling the garden roller, and that without cessation. The choice was a hard one, but hard work was deemed preferable to the frowns of offended justice. Our unfortunate wight was yoked to the task. The incident got wind, and the world being always so good-natured and sympathetic for the unfortunate, a crowd soon gathered to witness the new exhibition of animal traction. With the thermometer above eighty degrees, it may well be conceived that the full force of the cruel exhibition was soon manifested, and indeed it may be literally said that the delinquent's release was purchased by the sweat of his brow. In vain he sought pity, his blue-coated conductors were inexorable. One single trait of sympathy alone cheered his hard hour's task. A female, seeing his pitiful plight, lent him that aid which his persecutors refused. The weary hour at length expired, and it may be readily imagined that our hero lost little time in leaving the royal domain, "a sadder and a better man." We trust the narration of this incident will serve as a warning to those unthinking individuals who abuse the inestimable privilege of freedom of access to our palaces, our parks, and our institutions, which the increased liberality of the age is yearly conceding to the public.—*Globe*.

According to the *Morning Post*, opposition was given on Wednesday, for corn-law reasons, to the re-election of the Duke of Bedford and Earl Fitzwilliam to offices in the Bedford Level Corporation. The Duke of Bedford, the governor, escaped, by a majority of 24 to 12; but Earl Fitzwilliam, a conservator, was rejected, by 22 to 14.

**AFFECTING INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Friday evening last, Miss Sarah Barford, only daughter of Mr. John Barford, ironmonger, was on her way to join an evening party, accompanied by Mr. Judge, a solicitor of this place, to whom she was about to be married, in good health and unusually good spirits, when she suddenly clasped Mr. Judge's arm with both her hands, and looked up to him, exclaiming, "Oh, Tom!" then instantly sunk upon her knees, and became senseless. Assistance was promptly procured, but all aid was unavailing, and in a few minutes she was a corpse. Miss Barford was twenty-seven years of age, and was greatly endeared to all with whom she was acquainted, by her kind and amiable disposition. The attack was apoplexy.—*Banbury Guardian*.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE NEW TARIFF.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill, and stated generally the grounds on which it was based. Since the year 1842, the Government had brought forward a series of measures tending either to the removal of prohibitory duties, or the relaxation of those which were protective. The effects of these reductions had been shown not merely in the increased import of particular articles, but the stimulus given to the general exports and imports of the country. With respect to the Customs the sum of the whole was this—"That in the four years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, there had been reductions in the Customs duties to the amount of £4,214,000, and yet the Customs revenue amounted in 1845 to £19,800,000, whilst in 1842 it amounted to only £19,600,000—that was to say, that whilst there had been a reduction in the Customs duties of £4,200,000 in four years, the Customs revenue was larger in the last of those four years than in the first by £200,000." He did not wish the House to believe that the whole of this increase in the Customs revenue was owing to the reduction of duties, but it was clear that the revenue had not suffered, as it had been asserted would be the case, by the ministerial policy. Encouraged by these results, the Government had now resolved to propose still further reductions, which he would now lay before the House. The noble lord here went through the detail of the several articles in the tariff on which reductions were proposed, and concluded by repudiating the notion that the measure was one of pure free trade and therefore did not go far enough; it was no free-trade measure at all, but one for the removal of prohibitive, and the gradual repeal of protective duties.

The Duke of RICHMOND thought, that the only reason for the reduction of these duties was to be found in the hostility of those who disliked the agricultural interest; his real objection to all free-trade measures was that they tended to reduce the wages of our own artisans and labourers. After the decision, however, which their lordships had come to the other evening, he felt it was of very little use to trouble them at any length; he should, therefore, content himself with moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of WICKLOW thought the whole conduct of the Government in this matter had been stamped with intolerable injustice.

Earl GREY complained that the bill wanted any clear and distinct principle. He could understand the views of those who, like the Duke of Richmond, considered that every article of home production should be protected; and, on the other hand, he could understand the position of those who, like himself, asserted that all protective duties were wrong, and should be done away; but he could not understand any measure between the two, and yet this was the plan of the Government. He accepted it, however, as a valuable instalment, and as a step in the right direction.

Lord ASHBURTON objected to the bill as most injurious to the interests of the country. He saw no reason why the present prosperous state of the country should not continue, if it were not destroyed by impolitic measures; and he defied the Government to show that this prosperity had anything to do with the alterations in the Customs duties.

Lord MONTEAGLE thought the liberal commercial policy of the Government one of the main elements of our recent prosperity; the present measure was not only a step, but a great and considerable one, in the right direction. He for one had hailed the announcement that the principles of free-trade were those of common sense, for he knew it must lead to great and useful results.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

## POOR LAW REMOVAL BILL.

On Friday night, in the House of Commons, Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor-law Removal bill. This gave rise to a long debate, with little novelty of matter, but of some taunting sharpness.

Mr. E. DENISON moved that it be an instruction to the Committee "to make provision for the establishment of Union settlements." As the bill stood, it would work great injustice in country parishes—it would encourage landlords to pull down existing cottages, and drive the inhabitants of them into small towns.

The "instruction" was opposed by Colonel WOOD, Mr. BANKES, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. GRANGER, Mr. PACE; and supported by Mr. STRUTT, Mr. PACKINGTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, and Lord MORPETH. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, though not recommending it, expressed his intention to vote for the "instruction" should a division take place.

Mr. BANKES thought the proposition would prevent the employment of labourers in agricultural districts; at present many farmers were employing more labourers than they wanted, because they thought it cheaper thus to employ them than to pay for their maintenance in the workhouse.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER deemed the proposal part and parcel of the system of centralisation, and, as such, objectionable.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM remarked that the "instruction" embodied the same proposition which he had submitted last session himself, but which he had withdrawn in deference to the feeling of the House. His own opinion on the subject remained entirely unchanged; and there were many reasons for thinking that the adoption of this instruction would be very advantageous. Without such a clause, he was afraid there would be an inducement among landlords to destroy the cottages on their estates.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE said that the opinion expressed by Sir James Graham had altered the case. He hoped the House would not agree to the "instruction;" and, under the circumstances, he should move as an amendment, that the committee have power to



repeal all the existing laws regarding settlement, and to confer power to grant relief to all persons who wanted it in the union where it was wanted. This change was necessary to protect decayed operatives from being forced by the large millowners to return to their native parishes.

This amendment widened the field of discussion. Among the new speakers were—General JOHNSON, in support of the amendment; Mr. BRIGHT, in opposition, and in defence of the millowners; Lord GEORGE BENTINCK was not in favour of either proposal, but joined in the attack on the millowners; Sir THOMAS ACLAND would support Mr. Denison's instruction; Mr. SPOONER would oppose it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whilst he tendered a qualified support, taunted Sir James Graham with the vacillation of opinion he had exhibited on the subject of the poor law, though he used to accuse the Whig Government of incompetence because it had not brought in a bill perfect in all its parts. Lord JOHN MANNERS made a jocular defence for Sir James; stating that it was only his public mind and not his private mind that was changed. Lord John would support Mr. Duncombe's amendment.

On a division, Mr. Duncombe's amendment was rejected, by 105 to 59. Mr. Denison's "instruction" was carried, by a majority of 22; 92 voting for, 70 against it.

The committee was postponed till Monday.

On Monday night, on the motion that the order of the day be read for the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE expressed a hope that the House would not allow this order to be read until the Poor Removal Bill had been discussed, and had been disposed of by the House. He claimed precedence for that measure, in consequence of the arrangements which Sir R. Peel had made some days ago for the transaction of public business. Sir Robert had promised that certain votes in supply, the Poor Law Removal Bill, and the sugar duties should be taken before the Coercion Bill. Now that promise had not been fulfilled, and it was now proposed to take the Coercion Bill before the Poor Removal Bill. He concluded by moving that the order of the day for the committal of the Poor Law Removal Bill be read before that for the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM declared that he would not object to the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, if he would consent to have the order of the day read for the mere sake of postponing it. After the decision of the House on Friday night, he had given directions on Saturday for the preparation of certain clauses calculated to give effect to the instruction approved by the majority of that House. He understood that those clauses were now ready; but he had not yet had time to consider them. If the House would agree to postpone the order of the day, which Mr. T. Duncombe had moved, he should be ready on Wednesday or Thursday next to go into committee *pro forma* on these clauses.

A conversation of some interest then took place as to the time when the further debate on the Poor Removal Bill should take place. Mr. E. DENISON, Mr. WAKLEY, Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIGHT, Lord H. VANE, Mr. BORTHWICK, Mr. O'CONNELL, Sir R. PEEL, Sir J. GRAHAM, Colonel WOOD, and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE took part in it. At last Mr. T. Duncombe was induced to withdraw his amendment, on condition that an opportunity should be afforded him of re-introducing this question on Thursday next, when Sir J. Graham is to move that the Poor Law Removal Bill be committed *pro forma*.

#### SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

On Friday evening, in the House of Lords, the Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from the clergymen of parishes on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway against railway travelling on Sunday. The right rev. prelate stated that the petition complained heavily of the great number of persons carried along this line on the Sabbath, especially on Easter Sunday last, when crowds of people were conveyed for the purpose of attending the Newmarket meeting on the following day, on which occasion a dreadful accident occurred on the railway. For some years, when he was a minister of a parish in that part of the country, much annoyance was caused by the assembling of people in the immediate neighbourhood of his church to see the carriages of the great people who passed that way, and who were frequently seen adding to the desecration of the Sabbath, of which they were guilty, by playing at cards, to the great injury of the feelings of the religiously disposed. By his remonstrance, however, with influential persons, this evil was, in a great measure, removed; but it now seemed to be revived with increased intensity since the establishment of the railway and the running of trains on that day. He hoped their lordships would interfere to check this evil, and to restrict railway traffic as much as possible to the necessities of commerce.

Earl FITZWILLIAM concurred with the right rev. prelate in the hope that this evil would be checked. He was aware of the efforts which he had put forth for the suppression of the improper behaviour on Sundays, to which he had alluded many years ago, and to the success which on that occasion attended his application to a high personage and the members of the Jockey Club for that object, and he thought him entitled to the gratitude of their lordships for having moved so energetically in the matter. In one thing he differed from the right rev. prelate. He thought there should be no commercial traffic on railways on Sunday; that there should be no kind of traffic permitted which had gain in view. It might be matter of consideration with their lordships whether it would be advisable to interfere with railway traffic so far as it related to the conveyance of passengers, but he had no doubt whatever that it was the duty of Parliament to stop all commercial traffic. The necessities of commerce meant nothing more than the necessities of filling our pockets.

The Bishop of LONDON explained, that the reason why he did not press for the abolition of commercial traffic, to which he was no doubt disposed, was, that a few years ago, when he opposed commercial traffic on Sunday, he was informed by noble lords that to enforce

such a thing would put a stop to the whole trade of the country.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it was impossible to draw a distinction between travelling for gain and merely travelling for recreation.

Lord CAMPBELL was in favour of goods traffic being stopped on Sunday, but thought allowance ought to be made for conveyance of passengers.

Lord BROUGHAM had a case in point which had just come to his recollection. The Bank of England was saved from insolvency, after the directors had sat from nine till twelve o'clock on Saturday night waiting for the means of relief, by the arrival of a large amount of money next day, being the Sabbath.

The matter then dropped.

#### THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill in the House of Commons on Monday,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE rose to move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. He had hoped that, after the time which had elapsed since the introduction of this measure, and after the successful issue of the last debate in convincing the people of England that it was utterly inapplicable to the state of crime in Ireland, her Majesty's Government would have abandoned it. He would not enter into the particular demerits of the present bill, for those demerits had been sufficiently exposed already. It was the same bill which had been repeatedly passed during the last half century; and yet the House was again called upon to apply it as a panacea to the disease incident to the body corporate of Ireland. Could they hope that it would be more successful now than it had been formerly? No; they must go to the root of the evil. The body of the Irish people was full of wounds, and covered with putrid sores and ulcers, and the disease under which it was labouring was a dislike to the law of the land. Until they made them love that law, by rendering it impartial, there would be neither health, nor peace, nor contentment in that country. It had been said, that the cessation of crime, which had recently occurred in Ireland, was owing to the debates which had recently taken place in that House. He implored the House not to deceive itself with that notion; for the people who committed these crimes knew little and cared less about the debates of Parliament. He then called the attention of the House to the slow progress of this bill through both branches of the Legislature. The Queen's speech, in which the frequency of assassination in Ireland was a prominent feature, was delivered on the 22nd of January. No bill for the prevention of assassination was introduced into the House of Lords till the 16th of February, and the bill which was then introduced was subsequently discharged on the 20th of the same month. The present bill was introduced on the 23rd of February, but was not read a third time till the 13th of March, nearly two months after the meeting of Parliament. On the 15th of March it came down to that House and was ordered to be printed. On the 30th of March it was ordered to be read a first time; and now, when it was nearly five months since the opening of Parliament, they were called upon to read it a second time. He contended that, in allowing this delay, if the bill were necessary, the conduct of the Government was without excuse.

Mr. BERNAL seconded the amendment. In the course of his speech two ineffectual attempts were made by Mr. D. BROWN to count out the House. At the close of his observations, as no member rose to speak, a cry of "Divide" was raised, and the gallery was cleared for a division. No division, however, took place. On *re-admission*—

Mr. OSBORNE was contending that her Majesty's Government were treating the Irish people with the most insufferable contempt in not rising to reply to the speeches which had just been made against the bill. He was particularly severe on Lord LINCOLN for his silence, and expressed a doubt whether a man of better intentions and of greater incapacity on Irish affairs could be found than the late unsuccessful candidate for South Nottinghamshire. He called on Sir Robert Peel not to permit an important debate like the present to terminate in so unsatisfactory a manner.

Lord LINCOLN exonerated himself from the charge of having intended to treat either Ireland or the Irish members with disrespect, by the silence which he had hitherto observed on the subject. He assured the House that, however ignorant or incapable he might be on Irish affairs, he had always intended to speak upon this bill, and to explain his own views and those of the Government with respect to it; but, when an attempt was twice made within ten minutes to count out the House, and when there were only three or four Irish members in attendance, he thought that he should be showing greater respect to the people of Ireland by endeavouring to postpone to a later hour of the evening those observations which he wished to address to it as Secretary for Ireland, than by making them at an hour when so thin an audience was present. He then proceeded to defend the Government from the inconsistent charges which had been preferred against it. The Government had been accused by one party of having introduced this measure prematurely, and by another party of having delayed it too long. He showed that both accusations were unfounded; but admitted, that if the Government were to be found guilty of either, he would prefer that it should be found guilty of the last. He thought, however, that the charge preferred against Ministers for delaying the progress of the bill, after it came into the House of Commons, proceeded with a very indifferent grace from the lips of Sir W. Somerville, who, if he recollected rightly, had moved the postponement of the first reading of it to a distant day, and had thereby made himself a partner in the misconduct, if such it were, which he had attributed to the Government. He acknowledged that the bill might be unconstitutional; but contended that it was justified by a stern and unbending necessity. He then proceeded to defend the present bill in its various details, and in the course of his defence called upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL to explain how he reconciled it to himself to reject it altogether, after voting as he had done for its first reading, and after declaring that he intended to amend several

of its clauses in committee. He denied that the Government had introduced this bill without accompanying it with corresponding measures for the amelioration of the social condition of Ireland, and referred to the bills which had been already passed this session; and to those which he should have the honour of proposing on Thursday next, as a proof that Government was not inattentive to the wants of the people of Ireland in their present emergency.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL observed that, if he could look upon this bill as a measure for the protection of life, no party considerations should prevent him from supporting it, but hitherto he had heard nothing which could induce him to look upon it in that light. Referring to the measures by which this oppressive bill was to be accompanied, he expressed a hope that the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which Lord LINCOLN was about to introduce, would be well digested and carefully prepared, for a good bill on that subject would tend more even than a permanent coercion bill to put down agrarian disturbances and every other disorder of Ireland.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK announced that himself and the Protectionists should give the bill no further support:—

This bill came down to us on the 13th of March. It was not read a first time until the 1st of May—since when six weeks nearly have elapsed before any step being taken by the Government to press it through another stage. When I find this, and also that on one Government night, when the adjourned debate for the first reading stood on the order-book, they permitted no house to be made; and, since the first reading, have permitted the nights at their disposal to be occupied, over and over again, with other business even less important than the corn-law and the tariff; and on other nights have allowed the House to adjourn sometimes before eight, and often before nine o'clock, it is, I think, sufficiently evident that there is no great earnestness, no great desire, and no great sincerity, on the part of her Majesty's Government, really to carry out the measure into a law [cheers]. On this ground, then, and consistent with the course we announced before Easter, I, on my own part, and that of my honourable friends who act with me, now say that the *casus federis* has arrived when we can no longer give to the Government our support [hear, and much cheering]. . . . When we look to such information as we have delivered to us this morning, and to what was communicated to us on Friday last, I must say there does not appear to be any new grounds for pressing this measure beyond what existed in the month of February last [Protectionist cheers, and cheers from the Irish members]. I find, by comparing the state of crime in Ireland during the last five months with the five corresponding months of last year, that the increase has only been five and a half per cent. Now, I do not think that that is a very formidable increase, or at all so formidable as to justify her Majesty's ministry pressing forward a measure of this kind, after having brandished it before the eyes of the people of Ireland [loud cheers from the Irish members].

He exultingly declared that his friends had no confidence whatever in Ministers:—

The gentlemen who sit around me refuse to trust her Majesty's Government [immense cheering]; yes, the gentlemen who sit around me refuse to trust her Majesty's Ministers [renewed cheers]. They have, for good reasons, ceased to place any confidence in them [continued cheering] and they refuse to trust them with the charge of any unconstitutional powers [cheers]. It would be reason enough why we should refuse to trust them, if it were only for the ignorance or double dealing which they have displayed as regards other questions connected with Ireland, and upon which we have been deceived [loud cheers]. Are we to support a minister who has thus deceived us? [cheers]. No! Are we who were told five months ago that long before this time there would be four millions of people starving in Ireland [cheers]; are we who were falsely told that there would be a famine in Ireland; are we, after these statements have been scouted by every man of sense in both countries, now to trust to any future representations they may make; or to confide in men who dared to come down to this house with such statements? [cheers]. Are we, I ask, to entrust them with our confidence, or with the further government of this country? [very great cheering]. No—emphatically no [cheers].

The Government, he said, ought to be and should be made examples of, for their tergiversation:—

Is there one man in the House or the country who believes that her Majesty's Ministers were in earnest about this bill for the protection of life in Ireland [loud and great cheering]. And believing this, the sooner we kick out the bill, and her Majesty's Ministers too, the better [loud and continued cheering, which lasted at least two minutes]. It is with these views that I no longer delay to rise in my place and state the part which the friends around me intend to take [hear, hear]. I should have preferred that the amendment which has been moved should have been one of no confidence ["hear, hear," and great cheering]. But if we can believe any pledges that were ever given by those who sit on the Treasury bench, when they cannot carry the measures of the Government it is time for them to retire [hear, hear]. We have been told by the right hon. baronet that he would never consent to be a minister on sufferance ["hear, hear, hear," and loud cheers]. I appeal to all classes now to say whether he has not learned what it is to be a minister on sufferance [loud cheers]. Is he not cast about from one side to the other for support, depending sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and really supported by none but his forty-eight Janizaries [immense cheering], and by seventy other renegades [loud cheers], half of whom while they support him express their shame at doing so. When this is the state of the Government it is time to speak out, and it is time for us to mark this debate and this measure by giving our votes against it. Though supported by his forty-eight janizaries and his renegades, I ask, has not the first Minister of the Crown lost the confidence of every honest man in the House and of every honourable-minded man out of the House? [immense and long-continued cheering]. Why, sir, we are told now—we hear from him that he thinks there is nothing humiliating in the course he has pursued, and that he should have acted in a base and dishonest manner, and one inconsistent with his duty to his Sovereign, if he had concealed his opinions after they had undergone a change. But I have lived long enough to remember with sorrow, with deep and heartfelt sorrow, the time when he chased and hunted an illustrious relative of mine to death, on the ground that he could not support the ministry, because a leading member of it, though he had changed no opinions, from his station and influence was likely to carry the measure of Catholic emancipation. That was the conduct of the right hon. baronet in 1827; but in 1829 he told the House that he had changed



his opinion on that question in 1825 [cheering]—and had communicated that change of opinion to Lord Liverpool ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. But that did not prevent his getting up in 1827, and stating, as the reason of his severance from the ministry of Mr. Canning, that he could not consent to support a Government, the chief minister of which then proposed a measure, to which two years afterwards he himself agreed [loud cheers]. If he says that it would be base, and dishonest, and inconsistent with the duty of a minister to his Sovereign to appear to maintain opinions after he had changed them, does not he, on his own avowal, on his own verdict, stand convicted of base and dishonest conduct, and such as is inconsistent with his duty to his Sovereign? [great cheering]. When we remember his conduct in 1825, when we remember his conduct in 1827 and 1829, though, by long sitting on the stool of repentance, we might forgive him, the country will not forgive twice such crimes in the same man [tremendous cheering]. It is time that atonement should be made to the insulted country—it is time that atonement should be made to an insulted Parliament, and to the betrayed constituency of the empire [great cheering]. It is time that the country should know—that Europe should know—that the world should know, that the treachery which has been committed by her Majesty's Ministers, when in power, does not represent the feelings of the country [loud and long-continued cheering]. The Corn bill may be lost—agriculture and domestic industry may suffer, may be betrayed, but let not Europe—let not America—let not the world believe that England has been committed to a participation in the guilt of those who sit on the Treasury bench. I say the time has come when those gentlemen who support the Government will be glad to avail themselves of the treason of the right honourable baronet, for I believe they abhor the traitor, and will feel that the time has come—although they have before supported and consistently supported his measures, and again in the present session for them to join us and mark their disapproval of her Majesty's Ministers; and feeling that they cannot much longer presume to insult the country [loud and long-continued cheering]—by putting them in a minority—as I know they must be [great cheering]—I say the time is come that by putting them in a minority and driving them from power to make atonement for the political treachery of which they have been guilty, to make atonement for the dishonour they have brought upon Parliament and the country at large, as well as to atone for the insult they have cast upon the constituency of the empire. [The noble lord sat down amidst cheering, which continued for three or four minutes.]

Mr. S. HERBERT scarcely touched upon the real merits of the question, but confined himself for the most part to a criticism on the conduct of the opponents of the bill. He was very bitter upon what he termed the new compact between the protectionists and opposition:—

The Government brought forward this bill under a paramount sense of its necessity, and he would tell the noble lord that the Government would persevere with it in spite of his sarcasms, and in spite of those factious combinations into which he had entered [hear, hear]. He made no charge against hon. gentlemen opposite. Those who had opposed this measure had a right to continue to oppose it; it was of those only who had altered their course that he complained [loud cheers from the Protectionists]. He had heard it stated that a proposal had been made to the noble lord opposite to bring to his assistance a number of gentlemen who were more anxious to divide with him than to consider the merits of the question, and that that noble lord treated the proposal with a degree of silence which it would be hardly Parliamentary to call contemptuous [loud cries of "Name"]. Gentlemen below the gangway anxious to know the name will find it by looking to the list after the division [renewed cries of "Name"]. He was not making a charge against an individual; he was speaking of a party, and judging of them by their acts [hear, hear]. He saw that party, suddenly, and without any change of circumstances, declare their intention to alter their course respecting a particular measure, the noble lord at the head of that party avowing that he did so, not on account of the measure itself, but in order to displace the Government. He could only say that the Government would press it forward. He knew not what might be the fate of it, but this he knew, that the noble lord, in his attacks upon the sincerity of the Government, showed that he had but little knowledge of the motives by which public men were actuated ["Hear," and cries of "Oh"]. He trusted that the House would never sanction a departure from that honourable spirit in which the affairs of the country were conducted [hear, hear]. He, for one, should deeply regret seeing power placed in the hands of men incapable of understanding that public men could have higher than mere party objects in view, or that they would sacrifice a party support in order to insure the happiness and prosperity of the country [hear, hear].

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN said, that the House was entitled to demand from the right honourable Secretary-at-War, the authority upon which he stated that a compact had been proposed to the noble member for the City of London by the noble member for Lynn [hear, hear]. If those who sat around the noble member for Lynn felt it to be their duty on this occasion to oppose the bill before the House, they did not, in that opposition, any the more hold out to the noble member for London reason to suppose, that they sympathised with the policy he acted upon, or were at all about to forswear their old principles [hear, hear].

Mr. S. HERBERT had asserted nothing as a fact of his own knowledge. He had merely said that certain rumours were abroad; and rumour, it was well known, had no name. The numbers in the division would show how far the rumour was well-grounded.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in answer to the hon. member for Northamptonshire (Mr. Stafford O'Brien), and to the hon. member who had just sat down, he had to state that no proposition or application had been made to him (Lord J. Russell) on the part of the noble lord the member for Lynn, or of any other honourable member of that House [hear, hear]. He might perhaps be allowed to observe that the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland (the Earl of Lincoln), seemed not to be aware that, on the first reading of the bill, he (Lord J. Russell) had distinctly stated that he had objections to some of the clauses, especially that which went to confine persons within their houses from sunset to sunrise, and that he thought it the more fair and direct course to oppose the bill on the second reading rather than to mutilate it of its most important clauses. On the 25th of May last, he (Lord J. Russell) stated he should oppose the second reading of the bill. It was true that some of his political friends had applied to him to know his intentions; he had stated them, and he opposed the bill on public grounds, because he thought it would prove injurious to Ireland, and to the protection of life in that country [hear, hear].

Mr. S. HERBERT said that the statement of the noble lord (Russell) must be conclusive; and from it he (Mr. S. Herbert) had clearly been misinformed by the rumours which had reached him.

The debate was then adjourned to Friday next.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.—On Friday, the House of Lords having gone into committee on Viscount Hardinge's Annuity Bill, the Duke of Richmond moved, that the clause be omitted, which suspends the pension in consequence of the annuity granted by the East India Company; stigmatising the provision as mean in principle and shabby in practice. Lord MONTAGUE, Earl FITZWILLIAM, and the Marquis of NORMANBY, concurred in objecting to the limitation, and their lordships divided:—For the clause as it stood, 26, for expunging it, 38; majority against the clause, 12. Lord Gough's Annuity Bill then underwent a similar modification. The consequence will be, that, as these are money bills, they will be thrown out when sent down to the Commons, and fresh bills must be brought in.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—On the same evening Earl FITZWILLIAM then moved certain resolutions, tending greatly to diminish the amount of railway speculation, alleging as his reason for introducing them, the ill-success of the Government plan for winding up the affairs of the railway companies. The Earl of DALHOUSIE, Lord KINNAIRD, and the Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the resolutions, as the working of the Government measure had not been sufficiently tested, but all the noble lords who took part in the debate admitted that some modification of the Standing Orders, with a view to repress railway speculation, was absolutely necessary. The resolutions were finally withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

A HARD CASE.—In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord DENMAN presented a petition from a lady who had been lately called as a witness at the Sussex Assizes, but who had come to the opinion that she ought not to take an oath; the parties eventually agreed to refer the cause, to save her from being committed for contempt; but only on the terms of her paying the additional costs thus occasioned, and those costs had deprived her of about one year's income. Mr. Baron Alderson had drawn up a bill, which had been submitted to the Lord Chancellor, to relieve from this very serious grievance persons who entertained religious scruples with regard to taking an oath, though they might not belong to those denominations whose affirmation was at present received; it was to be hoped that bill would not be lost sight of.

COMMITTEE ON THE CORN-BILL.—On Monday, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM gave notice, that in committee, on the first part of the first clause of the Corn Importation Bill (enacting that, in lieu of the present duties on corn imported into the United Kingdom, and entered for home consumption, the duties set forth in the schedule be hereafter levied), he should move to omit these words then following,—"until the 1st day of February, 1849."

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.—On Monday night, the Bishop of LONDON presented several petitions respecting the building of baths and wash-houses for the poor, praying their lordships to pass a bill to enable parishes to borrow money, on the security of the rates, for the establishment of such institutions.

THE PARISH OF WOKINGHAM.—On Monday night Earl GREY presented a petition from the churchwardens of the parish of Wokingham, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, by whom the tithes, commuted at £1,693 per annum, are leased out for lives, renewable on payment of a fine at an annual rent of £26 per annum. The stipend of the perpetual curate is £150 per annum, of which only £40 is paid out of the tithes. To make matters worse the church was out of repair, and in consequence of the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the dean, and his lessee, the churchwardens had been obliged to expend between £700 and £800 on an inadequate repair of the church. After detailing the spiritual destitution of the parish, the noble lord hoped the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would step in when the lives fell vacant, and secure some of the reversionary interest for the assistance of the parish, which was labouring under grievances that called loudly for redress. The Bishop of SALISBURY admitted the hardship of the case, but saw no assistance immediately available, except the yearly rent of £26, which had just fallen in to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under an act of Parliament, by a vacancy in the deanery. When the existing leases expired, however, a large sum would be applied to the spiritual relief of the parish, as the Commission had resolved not to renew leases on lives. The prelate concluded by expressing a wish for the abolition of all peculiar jurisdictions. Here the matter dropped.

THE CANADIAN MESSAGE.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, Lord STANLEY moved for a copy of the recent despatch from Lord Cathcart, with a copy of the address of the Canadian Legislature relative to the free-trade measures of the Government. The Earl of DALHOUSIE complained of the attack which had been made upon him by Lord George Bentinck, at a time when he knew that a whole week must elapse before a formal and official reply could be made. He assured the House that the documents in question had not arrived at the Colonial-office until ten o'clock of the morning (last Friday) on which the division took place. Lord STANLEY, after asserting that there was never any intention of casting the slightest suspicion on the veracity of Lord Dalhousie, reminded the House that his apprehensions for the ill effect which the modification of the corn-laws would produce in Canada had been treated as chimerical; and yet, before twelve hours had elapsed, this address arrived, in which, after expressing their alarm and apprehension, the colonists ended by expressing their doubts whether their continuing a portion of the British empire was of that paramount interest which they had hitherto found it to be. After a few words from Lord LYTTELTON and Earl GREY the motion was agreed to.

THE UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYD'S, in preparation for any contingency arising from the hostile position of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic, have refused to insure American vessels, except at advanced premiums.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York papers to the 19th instant, reached Liverpool on Monday, from Kinsale (Ireland), landed at that port by Captain Bailey, of the New York packet-ship Yorkshire. This arrival furnishes news three days later than brought by the steam ship Cambria.

The news is of an important character. Hostilities between the United States and Mexican armies had continued; and by the arrival of a ship at New Orleans on the 9th ult., intelligence was received from the former up to the 29th of April, from which it appears that a portion of the American soldiers had suffered another defeat between Point Isabel and Matamoras; and that seventy volunteers, in attempting to reach General Taylor's camp, were routed and entirely destroyed. From the position of the two armies, it appears that General Taylor is entirely surrounded by the Mexicans, and his supplies cut off.

It would seem that there is not any desire on the part of the citizens of Louisiana to enrol themselves as volunteers in the glorious cause of their country. In fact, it was necessary to have recourse to a conscription in order to enable the executive authorities to raise the required number. Rumour also asserts that several who, at first, consented to volunteer, have deserted just at the time when they should have marched for the scene of action. A proclamation, signed by the Mayor of New York, had been issued, calling upon the citizens within his civic jurisdiction, to respond to the requirements of the President's proclamation. A large meeting on the same subject has been held in Philadelphia, at which resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to assist the Government. A rumour prevailed at Washington, on the 14th, that Mr. Pakenham had protested against the warlike operations of the United States against Mexico.

It is stated that Mexican letters of marque had been issued in New Orleans, and to American merchants at Havannah.

## THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Later intelligence from Portugal than that given by our last week's number, mentions the further progress of the insurrection. The Cabrais, after taking refuge for some days with the Police, and subsequently in the house of the Minister of Spain, Senor Gonzales Bravo, went on board a French brig-of-war; and from thence, on the 25th, at a convenient distance from the capital, they were taken on board the English steam-packet Pacha, bound for Cadiz and Gibraltar. They were accompanied by the head police spy of Lisbon, a man of infamous character, of the name of Furrigento. The departure of the Cabrais was made compulsory. The Spanish Minister countenanced and supported them to the last. So long as they were in his house, he hoisted the Spanish flag over it; and he accompanied them with much parade, to the mouth of the river. The conduct of the French Ambassador presented a striking contrast: he remonstrated against the discarded Ministers being allowed to remain in the country.

On the 24th, a communication from the peers and members of the Chamber of Deputies of the minority, but of different political opinions, was made to the Duke of Palmella, transmitting a representation addressed to the Queen, signed by the most influential men in the country. The address to the duke laments the difficulties which had delayed the formation of his ministry; and the representation to the Queen calls for a real national representation, the immediate suspension of unpopular laws, and the transfer of public and military power into the hands of honest men. This movement on the part of the peers and deputies led to the dismissal of the Duke of Terceira, and the reconstitution of the Ministry. As it stood on the 30th, the Duke of Palmella was President of the Council and Minister of Finance; the Count of Lavradio, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, Minister of the Interior; Marquis of Saldanha (absent), Minister of War; Senor George Loureiro, Minister of Marine, and, *ad interim*, of War; and Senor Soure, Minister of Justice.

Several acceptable appointments have been made to the governorships of towns; among which is that of Don Ferdinand, son of the Count Villa Reale, to be *ad interim* Governor of Villa Reale. The law of health and the new tributary system have actually been abolished. An amnesty has been granted to the persons engaged in the revolt of Almeida, and the independence of the judges is restored.

A decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, and new elections for a Parliament to meet in September, was published on the 25th.

Nearly all the grievances complained of have thus been removed; but the continuance of the most determined partisans of the late Ministers in the command of the army and police, and the Castle of St. George, has shaken confidence. The consequence is, that the people refuse to lay down their arms, retain possession of all the towns and strongholds from which they had driven out the troops, and rise in their demands. A subsequent account states that the Count of Mitas has displaced the Count of Santa Maria (a Cabralist partisan), in the command of the garrison of Lisbon.

The revolution which has thus effected the downfall of the Cabrais (says the *Morning Chronicle*) is different from any former one that has taken place in modern times in Portugal. It is not a mere Ministerial crisis. It is the overthrow of a powerful despotism—sustained for four years by all the influence of the Court, the whole military strength of the kingdom—effected by a people naturally patient, orderly, and submissive, but brave as any people in Europe; a people without arms, without leaders, without money, with the advantages only which belong to men suffering under great oppression, endowed with fearless determination and constancy in resisting it, and who are successful not by their numbers at any one point of attack or defence, but in consequence of their simultaneous and spontaneous risings in all parts of the country, thus harassing the



troops who were sent against them, by the necessity of constant movements, and then engaging when they thought fit, and with such weapons only as peasants usually have at hand. The part taken by the women throughout the northern provinces in this movement, in several of the severest engagements with the troops, while it contributed not a little to the success of the insurgents, shows how wide-spread was the disaffection through the country.

The revolution is now at a stand: the whole country, with the exception of Lisbon, Oporto, Elvas, and a few other places of less importance, and the province of Algarve, are in the hands of the people. The kind of tranquillity that prevails in Lisbon and Oporto is by no means satisfactory. The latter is still surrounded by guerrillas, and the castle of Almada, and all the towns and forts on the other side of the Tagus immediately opposite Lisbon, are in possession of the people, and no disposition is shown to give them up.

#### TAHITI.

Some interesting advices have been received from Tahiti, relative to a conflict between the French and the natives, in which the former are said to have had the worst of it. The facts, according to one of the letters, are as follow:—

The French being prohibited, by an arrangement entered into between Bruat, the Governor of Tahiti, and Sir George Seymour, on the occasion of the admiral's late visit to Tahiti, from taking possession of, or any way molesting or interfering with, the sovereignty of any of the neighbouring islands, until such time as instructions should be received from both Governments at home, a few Frenchmen were sent from Tahiti to the neighbouring island of Huahine, who intrigued with some of the abandoned English and American residents to depose the sovereign of the island. In a short time the fruit of their intrigues appears in a requisition which is presented to Bruat, stating that the inhabitants of Huahine had applied for the protection of the English flag, but that it was refused; and praying that the Governor would take the island under the French protectorate, in the same way as Tahiti. Immediately after the presentation of this requisition, L'Uranie, sixty-gun frigate, Captain Bonard, and Le Phaeton, five-gun steamer, with another man-of-war (a small brig, I believe), were despatched to Huahine, which is about ninety miles from Tahiti. The Captain in command of the expedition summoned Arapaia, the Queen, to surrender the sovereignty of the island in accordance with the requisition of the inhabitants, that it should be taken under the Protectorate. The Queen replied in terms of great indignation, that she was independent Sovereign of her native island; that the requisition was altogether a counterfeit; that it did not emanate from, nor express the sentiments of her subjects, who had never forsaken her; that this false requisition had been prepared at Tahiti and brought to Huahine by the Frenchmen, who had suborned the signatures of a few aliens, English and American, as a pretext for forcing her into hostility with the French; and that the very persons who had been inveigled into signing the requisition were now ready and willing to assist her in maintaining her independence. To this the French Commander replied by giving the Queen four days to deliver over the sovereignty of the island, or her option of having it taken from her by force. There was also a stipulation that the Queen should pay a sum of 600 dollars. At the expiration of the truce the French landed their troops, the whole force amounting to 500 men, and commenced the engagement as described in my last letter. They expected an easy victory over the natives, but were most woefully disappointed, for the natives, to the number of upwards of 2,000 men, were strongly intrenched, and ready to receive them. The natives were headed by some English and Americans, who led them on, and the fight was most desperate. The French, taken by surprise, and meeting with so determined a resistance, were completely repulsed, with a loss of fifty killed and a great many wounded. The French here are very sore on this point, and deny that they lost so many men.

From all appearances, it seems that the hostility of the natives to the French was by no means abating to the latest dates.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**THE MORMONS.**—The Mormon emigration to Oregon, from Nauvoo, presents a novel and interesting sight, considering the peculiarity of the emigrants' character, their troubles, their religious zeal, and their undiminished energy and perseverance. "The Camp of Israel," now on its way to the Rocky Mountains, has already crossed the tributaries of the Charitan river, the emigrants all in good health and spirits—no dissensions, and everything peaceable. They travel in detached companies, from five to ten miles apart, and in point of order resemble a military expedition. The camp has the appearance of a moveable town—the waggon and carts being arranged on either side of large streams, and public squares left for the cattle. This expedition, numbering about 3,000 souls in all, will encamp in the fertile plains near the entrance to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, on the margins of the Sweetwater and Laramie rivers, where crops will be sown and buffalo meat dried, to provide food during the winter and succeeding spring. The second expedition, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 persons, will leave Nauvoo in February, 1847; and when it arrives at the plains the first will pass through to Oregon or California, leaving the new comers to prepare for the third and last expedition, which will leave Nauvoo in the spring of 1848.—*New York Sun.*

**RIOT IN JERUSALEM.**—A disgraceful scene occurred on Good Friday, in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. It is customary, on that day, for the Latin Fathers of the Holy Land to repair in procession to Golgotha, to adore the cross. The Greeks, however, who have usurped the venerated chapel, denied them admittance; and the two parties having come to blows, the governor of Jerusalem was obliged to interfere, and cleared the place at the head of a regiment of Turkish soldiers! Another account states that the Latin priests were engaged in the ceremonies of the day, and a procession was passing through the church, when a carpet happened to be placed in the part set aside for the use of the Greek schismatics, gave rise to an extraordinary tumult. The Greeks insisted that the carpet should be taken away—the Latins insisted on its remaining. An exchange of abusive words ensued, which were speedily followed by blows. A tremendous battle was the consequence, in which the wax candles were upset, the candelabra destroyed, the banners pulled down, and their poles turned into pikes for the

use of the combatants. A great number of persons were seriously hurt, and some were killed; but at length the Pacha came with a party of troops, and cleared the church of both parties. It was then found that not only had great damage been done to the church, but that some of the most valuable and portable objects had been stolen by the pious and pugnacious pilgrims.

**PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.**—The Turkish Sultan, in the course of his journey in the provinces, is endeavouring to remove the prejudice of his subjects against vaccination. He assembles the children of the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which he passes, and has them vaccinated in his presence—an example of absence of prejudice which is very remarkable in that country. In his journey to Adrianople he has given audience, in the towns and villages through which he has passed, to all the principal inhabitants, Christians as well as Turks; and after assuring them of his anxiety to promote their welfare, declared that the dearest wish of his heart is to see Mussulmen and Christians united in brotherly union.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

**TRIAL OF LECOMTE.**—The trial of Lecomte for the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe on the 16th of April has closed, and the result is what every one must have foreseen—the conviction and condemnation of the culprit. Lecomte has been found guilty of regicide, and, according to his sentence, he is to be brought to the scaffold barefoot, and covered with a black veil, and after having the judgment upon him read, his head is to be cut off. It is extraordinary how little sensation the trial of Lecomte has created even in France, where his crime, if successful, would have given rise to events of so much political importance, and to complications which would probably have entailed great embarrassments and misfortunes upon the country. Even on the trial itself the President (Duke Pasquier) could not conceal his anxiety to discover a political conspiracy in the crime of the prisoner. In the course of his examination by the court, when Lecomte avowed that he alone had conceived the crime, for no other reason but that he believed himself to be ill-used by the department in whose service he was employed, the President expressed some doubt whether that was the real ground upon which he had acted, as he could not conceive it to be a sufficient motive to induce him to shoot the King. Lecomte at once replied, in a manner which showed that the true origin of his crime was a morbid feeling of injured pride, "I wrote three times, but they did not deign to answer me;" and he afterwards added, "The fine of twenty francs imposed upon me was no great matter, but it was known to every man in the service, and that was humiliating to me." These answers are of themselves quite sufficient to show the motive from which the crime proceeded. It is said, the King wishes to spare him; but the ministers will his execution. It was rumoured in the French Chambers on Saturday, that the council of ministers would meet on Sunday, to deliberate on the demand made by the counsel of the regicide Lecomte, for a commutation of his sentence. The general opinion at the Chamber was, that the sentence of death would be commuted into perpetual imprisonment.—The number of Peers who voted on the trial of Lecomte was 232. They were unanimous in finding him guilty, but divided as to his punishment. It is said that 196 voted for his being executed as a regicide, thirty-six voted simply for the punishment of death, and three voted for perpetual imprisonment.

**ANOTHER TORREY CASE.**—We learn by a letter from Tazewell county (says the *Western Citizen*, Chicago), that George Kearns, an old gray-haired Christian, a local preacher in the Methodist denomination (not a seceder) has been imprisoned in Tazewell county, on a charge of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and giving aid to the hunted fugitive! He is a resident of Woodford county, but as there is no gaol there, he is confined at Tremont.—*New York Ecologist.*

**TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.**—In America, on the contrary, the reformed principle seems to have penetrated the very core of society. The President himself, the temporary monarch of eighteen millions of men, is a well-known total abstainer; and the influence of a court on the manners of nations is proverbial. The fact, recently exhibited in America, of a President's marriage being celebrated with all the magnificence befitting his station, but without one drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor, could not fail to exert an influence even at the extremities of society. Will the inhabitants of Britain credit it, when we tell them that Walworth, Chancellor of the Empire State, is actually the President of the American Temperance Union; and that members of Congress, judges on the bench, and the most distinguished professors among the universities, are its Vice-Presidents? Who amongst our seers can foretell the period when continental nations shall be able to report to the like effect concerning the British Isles, to whom, hitherto, our habits of inebriety have rendered us the object of reproach and scorn?—*Christian Witness.*

**DEATH OF THE POPE.**—A telegraphic despatch from M. Rossi, the French Ambassador at Rome, bearing the date of the 1st of June, announces that Pope Gregory XVI. died suddenly on that day, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. Born on the 18th September, 1765, Mauro Capellari was elected Pope on the 2nd of February, 1831. When he ascended the Papal throne all the provinces were in open revolt, and the intervention of an Austrian army was requisite to quell the insurrection, which had spread from Bologna to the banks of the Tiber. The revolution was put down by foreign arms, but the wrongs of the people remained; the great Powers then presented to the new Pope the famed memorandum relative to a political reform in the government of the Roman states. The Court of Rome promised the desired reforms; how far that promise was kept is but too well known. "The rapidity of the old man's exit" (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) "has caused unmixed surprise; and, as usual in Italy, reports of poison are freely circulated. The knowing ones shake their heads, and refer to the end of Ganganelli. That he died of *aqua tofana* is a fact certified by every contemporary ambassador at the Roman Court; but as to Gregory XVI., no

possible motive can warrant the suggestion of unfair dealing. His death, nevertheless, coinciding with the new position of Carlo Alberto, the troubles in Sicily, and the general uneasiness in the Peninsula, will never be considered natural or unpremeditated by those who saw him in rude health a month ago." "Whoever" (says the *Morning Chronicle*) "may be destined to succeed Gregory XVI. on the Pontifical throne, must, like him, remain a mere puppet, politically speaking, in the hands of the Cabinet of Vienna. Supreme in Lombardy, of overpowering influence in the counsels of Naples, the protectress of Tuscany, and in the other states of Italy the power whose word is law, Austria is secure, at all times, of her dominion in the Pontifical states. She could 'foreclose' to-morrow if she would, but as yet she has need of the Pope, and the Pope has need of her."

The news from the West Indies by the last mail, is very unfavourable. A severe drought of some duration had caused severe losses, by the death of cattle; sugar-making had been suspended, and water for domestic purposes selling at 4s. per pail. Vegetation was scorched up; and unless rain fell speedily, disastrous consequences would result.

**ABOLITION OF SERFDOM.**—A letter from St. Petersburg, under date the 15th ult., mentions that considerable alarm prevailed for the state of Galicia, where the peasants continued to inspire terror. The fear that the spirit would reach Russia had become so strong as to determine the Emperor to a universal manumission of the serfs of Russia and Poland.

**HUSBAND-MURDER A LA LAFFARGE.**—At the Montpellier assizes, after a trial of several days, Madame Malaret, charged with the murder of her husband, administering small doses of arsenic occasionally, for several months, was found guilty, "under extenuating circumstances," and sentenced to imprisonment for life, with hard labour. What the extenuating circumstances were remains a mystery. M. Malaret seems to have been a most kind and indulgent husband, and the murderess had long carried on a criminal intercourse with a young man named Berdet, whom, after her husband's death, she married. The paramour was charged as an accomplice, but acquitted.

**EXPECTED CONVULSION IN EUROPE.**—The *Times*, referring to the present state of Europe, apprehends, at no distant day, a great convulsion. In its foreign summary it remarks:—"The evidence that the elements of a coming, though possibly distant, storm exist on the continent is pressed upon us in nearly every letter we receive from France, Italy, or Germany. Of the state of Spain and Portugal our readers require not now to be informed. The condition of Switzerland would be deemed alarming if anything done by the mountebanks at the head of the movement in the cantons could appear important. Throughout Germany a ferment prevails, the profundity of which is not appreciated by the governments of the various states of which the confederation is composed. The Italian peninsula, from north to south, is notoriously agitated. Lombardy and the Legations are even represented as ripe for revolt the moment when Austria shall have occupation elsewhere. To Poland it is unnecessary to refer. 'It is not,' says one of our private letters, 'the force of Russia, the strength of her armies, the depth of her intrigue, or the unbounded character of her ambition, nor the power and the absolutism of Austria and Prussia, nor the selfish views of France, supported by vast military force—it is not any or all of these that menace peace and order—it is the *progrès*.'"

**IBRAHIM PACHA** (son of Mehemet Ali) and suite arrived on Friday morning at Portsmouth; having been conveyed from Treport by the French steamer Gomer. Salutes were fired in honour of his Highness. On landing, the Prince, was received by Major Dickson, who has been appointed by the Foreign-office to attend him during his stay. The Portsmouth Town Council presented an address to the Prince; making particular allusion to the facilities afforded to England by his father for keeping up a constant and uninterrupted communication with India. In his extempore reply, which was translated into French by the interpreter, the Prince assured the Council, that "Egypt will always endeavour to facilitate in every way the communication of this country with her Eastern possessions; for this purpose only my father has taken the transit into his own hands." It is narrated that the Town-Councillors were greatly charmed with the Pacha's affability. The Prince has taken up his abode at the George Hotel; where it is expected he will remain for some days. The Lightning steamer has been placed at his disposal; and the South-western Railway Company have paid him the same compliment as regards special trains. On Monday Ibrahim Pacha arrived in London from Portsmouth, and took up his residence in Mivart's Hotel, Lower Brook-street, where he has been visited by several members of the Government and aristocracy, including the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

**POLK'S COTTON.**—A great deal of amusement has been created in the city by the arrival of some cotton from President Polk's plantation, marked with the letters and figures—"P. 49th D." The connoisseurs of the cotton trade declare that this is no ordinary cotton mark; and, therefore, the question remains as to what it can mean. Two or three explain that "P" means "Polk," and that "49th D" means "49th degree," and refers to the Oregon affair.—*Times.*

**EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER IN THE IRON MANUFACTORIES.**—So intense has been the heat throughout the whole district during the week, that most of the principal works have been stopped, the men being unable to proceed with their labour. The men at Goldhill, Toll-end, Imperial, and Brunswick works have suffered considerably. It is utterly impossible for any human being to stand the temperature of blast furnaces.

The *Bucks Gazette* apprises us that the famous "Chiltern Hundreds" are in preparation for the plough. We hear of much land being brought into cultivation, but of none being thrown out.



## SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE AT HALIFAX.

## LORD MORPETH'S SPEECH.

Halifax, says the *Bradford Observer*, was one scene of excitement and bustle on Tuesday last. The third commemoration of its Sunday-school Jubilee rendered that day of peculiar interest and importance; it was a day in which the Christian and the philanthropist might well rejoice exceedingly. On Tuesday last, were gathered together, within the wall of the Halifax Piece Hall, some 20,000 teachers and scholars belonging to the various schools of the several townships in that wide parish. Before one o'clock, the whole area was filled with one mass of human beings, the galleries were crowded, and the orchestra presented its goodly array of more than 500 musicians. The conductor was Mr. D. H. Sugden.

Two hymns were sung, one composed by Mrs. Gilbert, of Nottingham, and the other by Mr. Wm. Sissons, of Sheffield, and then the multitude partook of refreshment. After the distribution, two other hymns, composed by Mrs. Gilbert, were sung; and in order that Lord Viscount Morpeth, who was expected from York by a special train, might have a sight of the spectacle, the last two hymns were several times repeated. His lordship at length arrived, while the multitude were engaged in singing; and the recognition of his lordship, shortly afterwards, being on the topmost gallery above, drew forth from the assembly several rounds of cheering. The national anthem was then sung, and his lordship, in obedience to a request, delivered a few words, inaudible where we were standing, expressive of his gratification at beholding the scene before him—it was the finest sight, he said, he had ever beheld. The vast concourse began to disperse at about twenty minutes before four o'clock.

At five, a large number of Sunday-school teachers and friends of education took tea together, in the spacious theatre of the Oddfellows' hall; and at a subsequent period of the evening, the chair was taken by Lord Viscount Morpeth, who was supported by a great number of gentlemen, promoters of the jubilee, by whom, as well as by his lordship, the meeting was addressed. The noble lord delivered an address full of kindly feeling and lofty sentiments. He passed the following eulogium on Sunday-school teachers and their disinterested labours:—

Glad as I was to be present at the assembly of young children this morning; and heartily as I participated in all the emotions which that exhibition was calculated to convey, I feel I pay a debt of still more strict justice and obligation by coming this evening among the instructors and teachers of those children [cheers]—among those who not only teach the infant notes to join in the hymn of praise, but those whose higher and still nobler endeavour it is to instruct the youthful mind and to improve the youthful heart. Such, my friends, whether men or women, such is your praiseworthy and noble endeavour. And I have long felt convinced, both from what I have observed, and still more from what I have been able to learn and collect from others, that it is scarcely possible to overrate the real, the solid, and practical good which is conferred upon our common country by these Sabbath-school teachers [cheers]. There may be those who come forward more prominently and more noisily in the service of their species. In the busy and tumultuous scene in which my lot is cast, when I reside in the great metropolis of this empire, I see crowds of people, some of them plunged in the giddy round of dissipation and the frivolous routine of fashion—some of them striving, one after another, up the ladder of ambition, and all anxious in the absorbing cause, whether of pleasure or of business. I will not deny that it is the bounden duty, and the proper vocation of many to mix in these scenes, and bear their part in the strife of the political arena; and endeavour to do what good they can to their country and kind, in the various walks of public and political life. But these measures and these efforts, however necessary in themselves, and however laudable when properly pursued, are too often mixed with personal vanity and with the desire of present aggrandisement. But no such drawback, no such disparagement seems to me to present itself, when we consider the exertions of our Sunday-school teachers—when we consider these exertions which it is your pleasure soberly, quietly, and unostentatiously to carry on in your several districts and neighbourhoods, very often unnoticed by society at large, very often without meeting with the applause of your fellows,—sometimes encountering their obloquy, and perhaps sometimes provoking their ridicule,—sometimes being questioned how you can be weak enough, or foolish enough, to concern yourself with what does not concern you, or what does not profit you [cheers]; but that which does not actually put any money into your purse, which does not bring any grist (as they say) to the mill [laughter and cheers]—and with no other excitement but a sense of duty, which you feel in your own conscience in the existence of the good which day by day, and week by week, and year by year, is manifesting itself around you [loud cheers].

He concluded his speech as follows:—

I know that the common awards of fame are usually bestowed upon persons I think far less deserving of them; they are often given to reward the destroyers and desolators of mankind—those who spread carnage over peaceful realms, and visit with slaughter the unoffending tribes of our species. But, my friends—my sisters and brothers, if you will allow me [loud and prolonged cheers], if you will allow me so to call you [renewed cheering]—you may not have the votes of senators and of parliaments, and your names may not appear in newspapers or Gazettes, but still, trust me, your labour is not lost—your reward ensures itself. It is written in the approving sense of your own conscience—it is written in the gratitude, and still more in the improvement, of the rising generation, who are springing up to life and strength, and I hope to usefulness and virtue, around you,—it is written, above all, in the record of those words which are to fix your fate in eternity, for I need not remind you by whom it is said, "He that doeth it to the least of my little ones doeth it unto me;" and by whom it is said, "Your Father which seeth in secret will reward you openly." I can add nothing to such admonitions and to such encouragements. I must gratefully thank you for the kind attention you have now bestowed upon me. I accept with pleasure the signs which you gave me, that you received and did not reject the relationship which I claimed with you [loud cheers]. Thanking you abundantly, and wishing you success in your cause, I call upon the Secretary to open the further business of the evening.

The noble lord sat down amid loud cheers, and the business of the meeting proceeded.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 10th.

Yesterday being Ascot-heath races, neither House of Parliament assembled.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Earl St. Germans. The Council sat two hours.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.—The rumour of an approaching dissolution of the Ministry is gaining strength in the City, and has produced more effect on the public securities than at any time since it first originated. The fall in consols is nearly equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the appearance of the market was exceedingly flat at the close of business.—*Times City Article*.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, of Russia, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

THE RAGGED-SCHOOL UNION.—The second annual meeting of this society was held yesterday evening at the Music-hall, Store-street, and there was a numerous and respectable audience present on the occasion. Lord Ashley took the chair, and after reading apologies received from the Bishop of Norwich and Lord Morpeth, proceeded to say, that the experience of the past year had most completely proved to him the absolute and indispensable necessity for schools of the description which the society sought to promote. Nothing but institutions of that sort would enable them to obviate the evil which pressed on them from every side. Neither the National schools, nor those founded on the British and Foreign system, were adapted to the class of poor children whom they wished to serve—a class peculiar to great towns, and especially to this metropolis, which, as presenting peculiar evils, demanded peculiar remedies. The noble lord then defended the society from various attacks which had been made upon it, contending that the epithet "ragged" had been properly applied to the schools; that the instruction given was only confined to religion because the opportunities for giving it were so limited; and that there was nothing in the extent of the field before them which ought to discourage their efforts. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that the ragged schools had been found to raise the moral character of the poorest children in the metropolis. It stated that in London there were about 100,000 children whose instruction had been totally neglected. In Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, ragged schools had been set on foot, and had been found to extinguish vagrancy and to diminish crime. In the metropolis, the number of such schools was now 26, containing 2,600 children and 250 teachers. The report gave minute details of the effect produced by these schools, to some of which libraries and washing places were attached for the use of the scholars. The report complained of the difficulty found in getting teachers, and justified the necessity which made a religious instruction predominate by the fact that the schools were generally held on Sundays. It appears that, in various parts of England, in Birmingham, Nottingham, Windsor, Croydon, and other places, the system has been set agoing. The receipts of the Society for the last year were £320, of which only £20 consisted of annual subscriptions; there being at present an available balance in hand of £89. Various resolutions, embodying the objects of the Society, were then duly proposed and carried, and the meeting having been addressed by Mr. Villiers, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Branch, and other speakers, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, broke up.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, T. F. Meagher, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, accepting the invitation to a public dinner and banquet, but suggesting that it would be better to postpone the affairs till the return of the Irish members from London. It was then moved and adopted that the letter of Mr. O'Brien be referred to the committee appointed to carry out the arrangements. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., moved the expulsion of Mr. Archdeacon (a repeal warden of Liverpool) from the Association, for recommending the adoption of physical force as a means of acquiring the repeal of the union. Mr. Steele seconded the motion. The Secretary read letters from several Repeal members of Parliament (in answer to a circular) announcing their intention to attend in Parliament to assist in opposing the Coercion Bill. A letter was also read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, in reference to the payment, by the Association, of the fees to which he was liable on his discharge from custody. He accepted the offer of the Association to refund the sum, which amounted to £41 6s. 8d. Captain Broderick, in addressing the meeting, announced that the Whigs have resolved on aiding the Repeal party in opposing the Coercion Bill. The amount of rent, up to post hour (three o'clock), is said to be £100.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—The agricultural reports from all quarters of the kingdom continue to give promise of an early and abundant harvest; the crops, especially wheat, being in a forward and flourishing condition. New potatoes, it is confidently expected, will be plenty in the markets in a fortnight hence, and prices of all kinds of provisions are at length gradually giving way. Everything considered, there is reason to hope that the predicted scarcity will be but lightly felt before the new crops come in; and that, from the precautionary measures adopted by Government, actual "famine" will be as remote in the month of July as it was in February.—*Times*.

LORD COWLEY, her Majesty's Ambassador to the French Court, left Paris on Sunday for London, to be present and vote in the Committee of the House of Lords on the Corn Bill.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS with their suite arrived on Saturday evening in Paris by the Northern Railroad.

EXECUTION OF LECOMTE.—The assassin Lecomte was guillotined on Monday morning, at the Barrier St. Jacques, in Paris. This event came quite unexpectedly upon the public, no intimation of it having been previously given, and the newspapers of Sunday having announced that the fate of the unhappy criminal was not to be finally determined till Monday, when a council of Ministers was to be held upon the case. He died with the same calmness and firmness that he had displayed during his trial.

A Berlin letter of the 31st ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a serious difference had arisen between the Russian and Prussian governments, on account of the mildness of the latter towards the Polish insurgents.

SWITZERLAND.—At the sitting of the Council of Berne, on the 3rd inst., the three first clauses of the new constitution were adopted without any amendment. There was a long debate on the third paragraph, which fixes twenty-one as the age at which the citizens are to acquire the right of voting. There was a minority of sixty-seven in favour of fixing the age at twenty.

The Cape of Good Hope papers, received yesterday, reach to the 15th of April. These state that most active preparations had been made on the part of the Governor to strengthen the position of the frontier; and, should the Gaika tribes, the offensive parties, attempt an invasion, the forces assembled would at once be brought into action. Sir P. Maitland appears quite prepared to teach the Caffres a lesson of obedience, and so strong a demonstration has been made, by the arrangement of the army and the equipment of the burghers, that those chiefs who are in communication with the Government have already spoken of the general desire to abandon hostilities. The heads of the Gaika tribes themselves are represented as manifesting great dislike to the course pursued by one or two of their younger chiefs in provoking the quarrel. Sandilla, it is said, is greatly averse to war, and is straining every nerve to be restored to the confidence of the British.

The *Constitutionnel* announces, that 800 marines were about to be sent to Tahiti and the Marquesas, to recruit the garrison of those establishments. The regiment of artillery, several detachments of which are now in Oceania, will also furnish a new contingent. The troops forming the garrisons of these islands have been absent three years from France.

THE PACIFIC.—Accounts from the coast of South America mention a very considerable activity in the movements of the British, French, and American ships of war stationed on that coast. Her Majesty's ship *Juno* had arrived at Lima from Valparaiso, and after waiting four days had again sailed with sealed orders. The British squadron in the Pacific numbers thirteen ships, and 335 guns; the United States squadron numbers seven ships and 146 guns.

THE CHESHAM-HOUSE MEETING.—In the report of the proceedings furnished to the *Evening Mail* by the London correspondent of that journal, it is stated that Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his speech, pronounced a fulsome panegyric upon Lord John Russell, and extolled his lordship's love of liberty; and, further, that all he (Mr. O'Connell) ever wanted "was a real union—the same laws, the same franchises," &c. If this be correct, the doom of the Repeal agitation is sealed, and the basis of a new Lichfield-house compact may be considered as established between the Whig Minister expectant, and the leader of Old Ireland.—*Times*.

A WOLF SHOT AT BATTLE-BRIDGE.—For several days past some considerable alarm has been occasioned amongst the residents in the vicinity of Maiden-lane, Camden-town, by the knowledge that a wolf had been observed prowling about that neighbourhood. The animal, which had no doubt escaped from some travelling menagerie, had been observed to have its lair in a large field, about seventy-four acres, belonging to Mr. Rhodes, and about midnight (Sunday), several workmen belonging to the latter gentleman, armed with bludgeons, &c., as also several gentlemen with fire-arms, repaired to the spot, and after waiting for a considerable time, the short quick bark and growl of the animal was heard, attended at the same time with the squalling of a cat; a view of the dreaded wolf having been almost instantly obtained, one of the party levelled his piece and fortunately hit the animal, but without causing immediate death, as it was found necessary to strike it several blows on the head before it could be finally destroyed; it was then discovered that it had made a prey of a large black and white cat, and which the ferocious creature had held with such tenacity, as not even to relinquish it in death, the cat actually remained in the mouth of the animal when the body was conveyed to the White Swan, Maiden-lane, King's-cross. It is a female, not of a very large size, but in excellent condition, weighing upwards of 46lbs.—*Sun*.

LIVING REPTILE IN THE HUMAN STOMACH.—The case of a living reptile, of six or seven inches in length, having been ejected from the stomach of a man, lately appeared in the newspapers. Another, somewhat similar, has occurred in the neighbourhood of Bingley. It appears that a boy, about four years of age, the son of James Lund, woolcomber, Beckfoot, near Bingley, for several months had complained of a severe pain in his breast, and was completely laid up. His mother not knowing what to give him, administered to him some strong camomile tea, which caused him to vomit a reptile, about three inches in length, apparently of the lizard species. The boy has since recovered his health, and is now quite well. It is supposed he had swallowed it some time ago in drinking water out of a standing pool.—*Leeds Mercury*.

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ....		150				
Scotch .....			20			
Irish .....						
Foreign .....						

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*Errata* in report of the meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association, inserted in our last number. In Colonel Thompson's speech, instead of—"Of the tracts I have heard mentioned I know little," read "Of tracts such as I have heard mentioned, I know a little." Mr. Brock is represented as having said he had no wish "to be lampooned by the fiddlers." It should have been "by the frivolous."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Free Churchman." It is scarcely wise to contradict every idle report, and the population as stated for two large towns, does not prove the case one way or the other.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1846.

#### SUMMARY.

CHANGE sits on the wind. We are hurrying out of the crisis through which we have been passing for some months back with a suddenness almost miraculous. The Corn Importation Bill is not yet finally disposed of—the Customs Duties Bill has hardly been read a second time, and that without the formality of debate—before the Whigs, convened for the purpose by circular from Lord John Russell, resolve upon the displacement of the present Government; and the Protectionists have availed themselves of the opportunity of revenge to declare their intention of upsetting the present Cabinet as soon as possible. For this, both parties have, unfortunately, been furnished with too good an excuse by the conduct of the Premier. It is clearly impossible for the Protectionists to rally again under his leadership, deceived and routed as they have been. And if Sir Robert Peel had but wisely refrained from pushing forward his Irish Coercion Bill, and determined to apply his free-trade principles to sugar as well as corn, the Whigs would have lost a pretext for opposing him, and he might have crept on to the end of the session. As it is, a change of Government is possible even before the Corn Bill becomes an act of Parliament, and Lord John Russell may have to give the finishing stroke to the policy of his opponent. Throughout the present contest retribution has overtaken guilt in every party. The Protectionists are defeated, Peel is about to be destroyed, and the Whigs have lost all the opportunity, which they snatched at too late, for binding about their brows the laurels of a free-trade triumph.

The House of Parliament re-assembled after the Whitsun holidays—the Lords on Thursday, the Commons on Friday evening. In the upper house the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill was settled without a division, and almost without preliminary remark; the Duke of Richmond's amendment, that the bill be read six months hence, having been negatived without a division. On Friday Ministers were defeated on the bill for conferring pensions upon Lords Hardinge and Gough. In the excess of that generosity which deals with national property, and of that gratitude which military exploits awaken in the breasts of our legislators, Lord Montague, heedless, it would seem, of the embarrassment in which he would thereby involve a free-trade ministry, persisted in moving an amendment, giving life pensions to the two recently-created peers, in addition to the rewards bestowed upon them by the East India Company. The Protectionists, eager to inflict humiliation upon the Duke, voted with Lord Montague, and placed the Government in a minority. We are sorry for this—sorry because we regard it as a waste of public money, because we look upon it as a fresh illustration of the military spirit of our rulers, and because we see in it a most untimely and impolitic blow aimed at the Government, whose whole strength is needed to carry to a successful issue that measure, which, beyond all others at present before Parliament, the country needs. On the same evening Earl Fitzwilliam withdrew his resolutions for further restricting railway speculations; and the Bishop of London, on the presentation of a petition, led the way to a short conversation on Sunday travelling for popular recreation. The question is one requiring, above all things, free and honest discussion—treatment which it is not likely to receive in their lordships' house, and especially from the bench of bishops. We have given our opinion upon it, ere this, somewhat at large. The subject, however, is one which will repay further consideration; and we trust, as opportunity presents itself, we shall be ready, in fearless adherence to our own principles, to enter upon the question in a spirit suited to its importance. On Monday night the business of the Lords was merely routine.

The House of Commons resumed duty on Friday evening, commencing with the Poor Removal Bill. Mr. Denison moved certain instructions to the committee, and Mr. Duncombe an amendment to the effect that the law of settlement should be abolished, and that relief should be administered to the poor in whatever place destitution might occur. The leading features of the bill brought in by Sir James Graham,

and the instructions of Mr. Denison to the committee, are thus succinctly stated by the *Daily News* :—

"The main provisions of the Poor Removal Bill are: 1. Every person who becomes chargeable to a parish or union in which he is settled, shall be liable to be removed to the parish in which he is settled. 2. If the parish in which he becomes chargeable belong to the same union as that in which he is settled, he shall not be removed, but the board of guardians shall charge the cost of his relief to the parish in which he is settled. 3. No person who has resided for five years last preceding in any parish shall be removed from that parish. This provision is qualified by the declaration, that no residence as prisoner; as soldier, marine, or sailor in active service; as insane in a lunatic asylum; as patient in an hospital, or in receipt of relief from parish or private rate; shall be reckoned as part or interruption of the five years; or as an interval after their completion.

"Let us now see what alteration the measure will undergo if modified so as to meet Mr. Denison's instructions. That gentleman proposes to enact: 1st. That after a certain day the paupers of all parishes comprised in a union shall be settled in the union, and not in any particular parish. 2nd. That each parish shall contribute to the union expenditure for the relief of the poor, in the proportion of its own expenditure for the last seven years. 3rd. That debts (and interest on them) already charged on the rates, shall not be affected by the change."

With the journal from which the above extracts are selected, we take Mr. Denison's instructions to be an improvement upon the proposal of Ministers, and we cannot, consequently, regret their adoption by Government. With Mr. Duncombe, however, we think the House of Commons was fairly taken by surprise; and, although no rational hope could be entertained that it would give its assent to the amendment of the hon. member for Finsbury—an amendment which strikes us as being both wise and humane—we can scarcely wonder at the soreness produced upon his mind. Of course, the instructions having been accepted, it became necessary to delay the further proceedings on the bill, until the clauses of it were so altered as to embody the views of the hon. member for Malton. It will be committed *pro forma* tomorrow evening, when Mr. Duncombe will be allowed the opportunity of again taking the sense of the House on his proposition.

On Monday evening, after some bickering on the course to be pursued with regard to the Poor Removal Bill, the debate on the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill commenced. Sir W. Somerville led the opposition; and it was clear, as the discussion struggled on, that the obnoxious measure was doomed to strangulation. Two attempts were made to count out the House, which only just failed of accomplishing the object. A division was called for, and the gallery cleared, but was successfully staved off at the last moment. At length, Lord Lincoln found his legs and a tongue, and, in a long speech, attempted to vindicate the policy of Government. In vain. Lord George Bentinck rose, and, in a speech of unusual violence, withdrew the support of his party from the Government. He denounced the bill as a sham, which Ministers never had intended to convert into a reality—and, even had they been sincere, he declared his unwillingness to confer unconstitutional powers upon rulers in whom he had no sort of confidence. He was answered, hotly but feebly, by Mr. Sydney Herbert; and the debate was ultimately adjourned to Friday next.

The position of parties in Parliament has put men on the alert respecting a general election. Notes of preparation are being heard. Mr. Vincent, we see, has offered himself to Ipswich, and Mr. Wason seems disposed to accept him as a fellow-candidate. From the *Ipswich Express* we learn that an "influential" section of the Liberals have resolved upon opposing any such arrangement.

"They want to have the sweethearts all their own."

None are so loud in their outcries as they against the tyranny of forcing a candidate upon an unwilling minority, when that candidate happens to go beyond themselves in democratic sentiment. But they see no oppression in insisting upon saddling a divided constituency with two representatives of their own choice. Let them, however, look sharp how they play their cards. Henry Vincent is not the man to run away from his purpose, frightened by the menace of Reform-club cliquerie. These gentlemen may find, to their cost, that their choice is between two alternatives—Henry Vincent as one of the representatives, or no Liberal at all.

Foreign intelligence is important. The Pope has departed this life. The insurrection in Portugal has turned out a real revolution, and a new ministry of notables has been installed, by whom important concessions have been made to the people. The war between the United States and Mexico, besides having resulted in fresh disasters to the forces of the former, is said to have endangered peace with this country—Mr. Pakenham having presented a stern remonstrance against this needless interruption to British commerce. The plot of the drama is thickening—who can guess at the catastrophe?

#### CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

IF, on the present occasion, we deviate somewhat from our usual track, and for a political article substitute one closely bordering upon the religious, we believe we can assign good reasons for the change. For months past, we have been tethered to the subject of free trade; and such pasture as grew up within the limits of that question has long since been eaten bare. Whilst the fate of the measure is still pending, it is not easy to lead off the public mind, to other, albeit, less exhausted topics more or less akin to it—besides that in the political world the few questions

which revolve about the great luminary of the session, however important in themselves, melt into insignificance by contiguity to its light. We turn away, then, for once, from the entire range of discussion to which attention has been too exclusively confined. Outside the walls of Parliament there rages a controversy in which statesmen take no interest, but which involves principles of deeper moment, and looks on to consequences of broader magnitude, than many which claim and receive a much larger share of notice. The relation of the Free Church to slavery has recently come under debate in the General Assembly of that body—and the more general, but vastly more serious, inquiry has been anew mooted—whether slave-holding churches can be consistently recognised as churches of Christ. Drs. Cunningham, Candlish, and Duncan have laboured hard to prove that they both can and ought—and by a train of special pleading which Christianity never needs, to substantiate a conclusion which, to our apprehension, the spirit of Christianity condemns.

On both sides, we venture to suggest, the true question for decision has been neglected, if not missed. On the one hand it is urged, and, as we think, irresistibly, that some sort of property in man existed in the Apostolic churches, and that individuals holding slaves were by them recognised as true disciples of Christ. On the other hand it is contended, demonstratively, in our judgment, that slavery is a crime—and that by extending to its abettors the sanction of Christian communion with them, we make ourselves partakers of their guilt. The difficulty, if difficulty there be, will never be solved by attempting to destroy either of these positions. The facts cannot be annihilated by the reasoning—the reasoning is not necessarily upset by the facts. For our own part, we admit both—the first as true, the second as sound—and the conclusion at which we arrive, that slaveholders ought not to be received in communion as Christians, we reach by the path we are about to indicate. Whether that path be or be not a legitimate one, our readers will, of course, consider themselves free to judge.

The design of Christianity, then, we take to be mainly, and we think we are justified in adding, *exclusively*, spiritual. It is a discovery of truth vouchsafed for the one purpose of beneficially affecting man's moral relation to God. It aims, by a magnificent and touching display of the Divine character and purposes, to win over human hearts to essential righteousness—to make them at one with Infinite wisdom, rectitude, and benevolence. It is not a law, using that term in its strict acceptance, but a system of moral agency. It was not given as a mould into which men's actions are to be cast, but as a living germ, out of which men's actions are to be evolved. Hence, its few precepts are rather directive than mandatory, and are often pitched at such extremes as may serve rather to indicate the outermost limits to which a principle may range, than to present the special form in which it should be embodied. Its direct object, therefore, is to produce "an understanding heart" in relation to the Supreme—and, animated by the profoundest philosophy, it rightly calculates, that about this centre of gravitation all lesser relationships, responsibilities, and duties, will be compelled eventually to revolve.

If this be a true statement of the design of the gospel, it follows thence, that the ethics of Christianity, if we may be allowed the expression, require time and opportunity for complete development. In morals, a right state of the affections will be sure in the end to rectify grave mistakes of the judgment; but not immediately, nor intuitively—not without the aid of patient investigation, anxious siftings of the truth, opportunities for correct observation, and ample variety of experience. At the time of the apostles, many were the political and social questions about which men were universally in error—and the being in error in those days, argued not a rebellion of the heart against the authority of revelation, but merely that Christian truth had not all at once, as indeed it could not, consistently with the laws of mind, cleansed the judgment of that thick deposit of rubbish which preceding ages of ignorance had accumulated there. The clear stream had formed for itself a channel through the very midst of human impurities and follies—but the sweeping them all away was not destined to be the work of a single age, however remarkable for its piety—and we doubt not that amongst the most zealous Christians of that day, sentiments were entertained on more than one topic which we should pronounce to be diametrically opposed to the spirit of Christianity.

Slavery, in one or other of its hateful forms, had, for ages, enjoyed an undisputed footing in the world previously to the promulgation of the gospel. Its essential sinfulness had, probably, never been suspected. It is only in the clear light of those sublime truths which Christianity reveals—only as the mind of the Eternal respecting our being and destiny beams upon us—that we become aware of the hideous features of this social degradation. Nor even then, without some process of thought. Coincidence of mind and deed with slavery might long remain amongst Christians, simply because attention had not yet been awakened to the subject. This, as well as other questions, political despotism for example, slept under the deadening influence of custom. Then, as now, there were elemental principles in Christianity, capable of conducting inquiry to a sound conclusion. Then, as now, the epistle to Philemon pointed the way in which for enlightened philanthropy to walk. But events had not occurred to stir the inquiry—



judgment moved mechanically on in its old rut—and Christians held their slaves, and churches communed with them, without once suspecting that the practice has its roots in principles which God unequivocally condemns. The time had not yet come for this to be made clear.

The state of the case, however, in the present day, is greatly altered. On such subjects as slavery, war, political equality, and the like—but especially on the first—Providence has summoned the minds of men to investigation and decision. The question is up, and cannot be evaded. Indecision becomes criminal. The error which serious reflection may disperse, once pointed out as error, must be severely, impartially, and with all the light afforded by the discoveries of revelation, submitted to the test. Discussed as the question has been, pressed as it is upon the conscience, and illustrated so amply, so painfully, and, on the other hand, so happily by experience, indifference to it is criminal, and entire forgetfulness of it impossible. American slavery, unlike that of earlier times, represents not the defective application of righteous principles, not the unwitting mistake of an honest but inquiring mind, but the determination of a rebellious heart. Were it otherwise, free discussion would be not only permitted but welcomed—the violent defence of an admitted wrong would cease—and, we should hear no more of the lawfulness of slaveholding insisted upon in the same breath with the accursed nature of slavery itself.

We should be sorry to affirm that an individual persisting in holding slaves cannot, under even present circumstances, be a Christian believer—but we do affirm, that he ought not to be openly recognised and accredited as such. True disciples may occasionally place themselves in a position so disgraceful, as to render suspension, if not excommunication, necessary. The great object of churches is to bear testimony to the truth—and, when they refuse to take account, not of speculative differences of faith, but of gross practical wrong, and give their sanction to "institutions" against which, as confessedly sinful, they are specially bound, for the truth's sake, to protest, they place themselves beyond the pale of ecclesiastical recognition. This, Dr. Candlish will admit. He doubts the propriety of fraternising, even under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, with the residuary kirk of Scotland, fearful lest the Free Church in doing so would compromise her testimony against the sin of Erastianism. But he can give hands of fellowship to slaveholders, receive their pecuniary aid, and plead ingeniously, if not successfully, in their defence. The old proverb of the gnat and the camel—the old text of mint, anise, and cummin, as opposed to righteousness, judgment, and mercy, receive a new illustration. American slaveholders are nearer to the mind of Christ, less actively opposed to the spirit of the gospel, in Dr. Candlish's estimation, than are the men with whom he once associated, and whose sole difference with the leader of the Free Church is, that they remained on the spot from which he reluctantly departed.

We much regret the conclusion at which the three above-named doctors have arrived. We regret still more, but our sorrow is less mingled with surprise, the line of argument by which they sought to make that conclusion good. We regret most of all, but with no mixture of wonder, the insolent and acrimonious tone in which their arguments were put forth. Men suspecting themselves in the wrong always betray a soreness of temper. The talents of these gentlemen are above dispute—but we have always been astonished that Scotchmen should have placed confidence in their moral judgment. They have sailed too near the wind, on trying occasions, for us to embark with them. They will yet, we predict, be beaten—and, when the grace of concession is rendered impossible, they will, in obedience to what they are arrogant enough to call "the clamours of the mob"—"send back the money."

#### KILL YOUR NEXT TIGER YOURSELVES.

A BRAHMIN was seized by a tiger; and an English soldier on the march, went up and fired his musket down the animal's throat. "I am hungry, give me a beef-steak," said the soldier.—"What, from the sacred cows; impossible!"—"Then kill your next tiger yourself."

It seems settled on all hands, that a similar course is to be pursued towards the minister. He is to be thrown into the fire *pour encourager les autres*. Advantage is to be taken of the opportunity, to teach us not to look for further good until another minister is found to make a holocaust of himself. As the Chinese burnt a house to roast a pig, so the roast-pig of salutary reform is not to be enjoyed except by firing the house about the ears of the ministry that authorises it.

It is in truth to be a grand example, for the depression of all the *do-somethings*, and the exaltation of all the *do-nothings*. The reason probably is, because the people love to have it so. It is in accordance with the policy which so constantly carries an election by producing a man who will promise to do less. The obstructives have had a march stolen upon them; therefore the obstructives are to come back again. They and the robber caste are to make common cause, for making a sad example of those who have dared to make us a trading country.

The responsibility will lie the heaviest with those who have the most power to show their gratitude. It does not look as if a spirit of wisdom was abroad among them. In the exultation of getting leave to

buy and sell, they forget that there is ever anything to come afterwards. There is a wide difference between the wisdom which sees with satisfaction that an enemy's doom is sealed, and the schoolboy elevation of spirits which disbands and throws the muster-books into the fire, by way of trying if there is a chance for the adversary to recover.

Assuredly the world is not governed by man's wisdom, nor by men's either. Yet Corn-laws pass away, when they will be borne no longer; and other evils will end by taking the same course. The continual working of the public mind, which simple lords reprobate, but wise men feel to be like the act of respiration to the body, is the appointed means.

#### CABRAL'S FALL.

(From the Examiner.)

There has been great similarity between Spain and Portugal in their efforts to secure a constitutional government. Both got rid of their legitimate tyrant, and the great liberal party of both subsequently divided into Moderates and Exaltados, Chartists and Septembristas. In both countries the quarrel between these constitutional parties enabled upstarts to seize hold of the government, confiscate the constitution, dominate the court, and, by means of the army, establish a despotism under the mask of a mock-representative system.

Both these men, Cabral and Narvaez, were intimate friends, both keen as foxes, and as rapacious, without scruple, knowledge, or high aim; both merely bent on ruling for the day, and for their own personal advantage. So that, in a very short time, they disgusted their own immediate party almost as much as those opposed to them. Still they had the *prestige* of success, the character for good fortune; and the ablest political intriguers, as well as military partisans, failed in their attempts to overthrow them.

Yet they have both fallen, from the most trivial of causes, and about the same time. Narvaez was ousted chiefly by his own ungovernable temper, by his inability to live with friends or colleagues, and by his squabbling with Christina, whose late-born religious devotion he checked and thwarted. Cabral, like Narvaez, had not a friend, but he managed his court and court influence far better, and was not overthrown through any forwardness or faithlessness on his part. He fell rather as Sir Robert Peel most unfairly represented Mr. Baring to have fallen, "whilst sitting on an empty treasury box, fishing for a budget."

In Spain, Narvaez was not otherwise situated. But he associated himself with an able finance Minister, who, instead of taxing the peasant, set about taxing the higher and middle classes. He placed a tax on property, with a severe one on houses in towns, and upon shops. The landed interest and the shopkeeping interest made a very great noise, but Mon and Narvaez kept them down with the bayonets of the soldiery. So that the taxes have been paid, and in the last budget there was every appearance of revenue exceeding expenditure.

In Portugal Senhor Cabral had either not the wisdom or the power for any such sweeping kind of finance. So he went peddling in the old way, raising and extending excise duties on consumption, and grinding, not the wealthy proprietor or the comfortable shopkeeper, though these he did not spare, but the peasant. Like the French farmers-general of taxes before the Revolution, Cabral's taxmen went disputing with each cottager for his crust. The coffins of the dead did not escape him. Although the higher and middle classes may complain of the taxman, it is only the peasant who is likely seriously to resist him. As the French rustic population rose against the *gabelliers*, so did the Portuguese the other day against the excisemen of Cabral.

Such is the nature of the late Portuguese revolution. In Portugal there is one element of political life that does not exist in Spain, and that is a knot of notables, a body of political veterans, men of wealth, position, experience, birth. There is, in fact, a little Whig aristocracy in Portugal, so that, when a revolution does take place, instead of the popular leaders making so bold as to come to the palace for office (which was tried once indeed in Lisbon, to the great annoyance of the court), there are now these Liberal nobles ready to take upon them the cares of office, and the direction of the Government, sparing the people and their leader the awkwardness of undertaking this themselves. All these great men, too, are of different shades of Liberalism, so that, whatever party has made the revolution, there is at least one fit and ready to act as leader. There is the wily and diplomatic Marquis of Palmella, the more liberal Saldanha, the red-hot Sa de Bandeira. All these have at this moment undertaken to act as Ministers. How they can agree is difficult to imagine. But the crisis and the country's necessities oblige them to this sacrifice, and the Queen certainly would be sorely perplexed without them.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that this knot of political notables may be able to keep possession of the Government. We can have no love for the extreme liberals or democrats of Portugal, who are execrators of England, and who, indeed, are worse enemies of themselves, being too great fools to keep or to manage anything like a Government. The northern peasants are, however, though anti-military, not ultra-liberal. They were accused of Miguelite tendencies at first, and it may turn out, that, politically, they are nothing at all—good people, anxious to be relieved of fiscal burdens, and no more. If so, the knot may satisfy them; and if these politicians are able to agree, we may hope for some national settlement of our commercial differences or agreements with Portugal.

Other and more serious results might arise were the democratic party but to lead in Lisbon. They would inevitably enter upon a course of hostility to the present Government in Spain. And as the military chiefs still rule at Madrid, they might, finding themselves menaced, resume those projects of attacking Portugal, which had been entertained even by Espartero. Narvaez himself might find his way back to Spain for such a purpose; and as collisions between Spain and Portugal are all so many *casus belli* for us, we might be dragged very inconveniently to mingle our arms or diplomacy with the affairs of people and countries for which we are beginning to care monstrously little.

REFRESHMENTS AT FUNERALS.—The Edinburgh town-council have agreed to give their countenance and support to the movement for abolishing refreshments at funerals. All the ministers of every denomination, in Edinburgh and Leith, have likewise thrown their influence into the movement.

THE STRIKE.—The builders, masons, &c., in Liverpool, who had come to terms with their employers, have broken through the arrangement, and are still on strike.

#### HENRY VINCENT FOR IPSWICH.

(From the Suffolk Chronicle.)

In another column will be found an address to the electors and non-electors of the borough, from Henry Vincent, announcing himself as a candidate to represent their interests in Parliament at the next general election. We have also the gratification of laying before our readers a letter received from Mr. Wason, in which he expresses the pleasure it would give him to join Mr. Vincent in a contest, and to see him a member of the House of Commons. Although the election may be yet distant, still it is better for the constituency to be prepared, and at least to know who are likely to solicit their suffrages. The following is a copy of Mr. Wason's letter to a gentleman residing in the town, who objects to the publication of his name:—

Corwar, May 19, 1846.

"DEAR SIR,—Upon my return here yesterday, I was favoured with your letter of the 15th, for which there was not the slightest occasion to apologise, as I retain a most lively remembrance of the former kindness of yourself and friends.

"Upon previous occasions I have made it a strict rule not to interfere with the nomination of a second candidate who has always been the choice of the electors at a public meeting, but the fact that Mr. Vincent has already been a candidate for the Borough, reduces the question to the very narrow one, Would I agree to join him as a candidate?

"My opinion has always been that it would be very desirable that there should be in the House of Commons some individuals belonging to the industrious classes, and everything I have heard or read of Mr. Vincent—and the fact of his having been a candidate for Ipswich has of course very much directed my attention towards him—leads me to believe that he would be much and deservedly confided in by the industrious classes.

"Entertaining these views, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that if agreeable to the electors, not only have I no objection, but that it would give me pleasure to join Mr. Vincent in the contest and to see him a member of the House of Commons.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"RIGBY WASON.

"P.S. You may make what use of this note you think proper."

The following is Mr. Vincent's address:—

To the worthy and independent Electors and Non-electors of the Borough of Ipswich.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—

The present posture of public affairs renders an early dissolution of Parliament a matter of certainty. In fulfilment of the pledge I made at the last election for your borough, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

My principles are well known to you. I am, as I ever have been, a Radical Reformer. I regard Government as an institution intended to uphold the liberties and defend the interests of a whole people; and, to secure this great end, I shall contend for the full and fair representation of the people in Parliament.

I will support all judicious plans of reform, either for increasing the popular power, or for protecting those who now have votes in the conscientious discharge of their electoral duty.

I am for perfect freedom in trade, and will vote for the abolition of all monopolies.

The great question of religious freedom shall find in me a warm and consistent advocate.

When the proper time arrives I shall be with you, and will enter into a full explanation of my opinions on the various important principles which agitate the public mind at this eventful period of our history. In the meanwhile I pledge myself that, should you honour me with your confidence, I will serve you faithfully, and be ready, whenever called upon by a majority, to vacate my seat.

With an earnest hope that every section of the Reform party will unite heartily together to secure the triumphant return of two Reformers at the coming election,

I am, fellow-countrymen, faithfully yours,

HENRY VINCENT.

Fellenberg House, Stoke Newington,  
Middlesex, June 1, 1846.

The Ipswich Express of yesterday says—"An influential and numerous meeting of the Liberal electors of Ipswich met last evening, at the Suffolk Hotel, and took into consideration Mr. Vincent's address to the electors of Ipswich, when they unanimously resolved that they could not support Mr. Vincent as a candidate for the borough."

THE MINISTERIAL MEASURES.—On Saturday Lord J. Russell held a meeting of Whig members of the Lower House, for the purpose of submitting to them his views and intentions with respect to two important measures that will shortly come on in the House of Commons. The Coercion Bill and the sugar duties were, of course, the subjects discussed; and it was resolved that the Irish bill should be opposed on its second reading by all the strength of the party, and that his lordship's motion in favour of the admission of slave-grown sugar should be renewed and strenuously supported. There was but one dissentient from either proposition, and, with these two exceptions, the meeting was unanimous. Mr. O'Connell was present and expressed great gratification at the course which was proposed to be taken.

Mr. Finch, M.P., has informed his tenantry in Rutlandshire, that he shall not in future preserve the game on his estates, and that they have his permission to shoot on their respective farms.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The guns at the top of the Keep at the Castle are to be dismounted, and others of a larger calibre mounted in their place; and the fortifications round Dover and the line of coast are to be placed in the best possible state of defence. We hear the Royal Artillery are to be greatly augmented. The detachments round the coast are to be reinforced, and companies to be sent to Sheerness, Pembroke, &c., these ports not having had any of the artillery stationed at them for a considerable period.—Dorset Chronicle.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—A few days, says the Times of Monday, will decide the fate of the present ministry, if it be not rather already decided. Before the expiration of the week we may see the formation of a Whig Cabinet.



## WELSH SKETCHES.

No. VIII.

## STATE OF RELIGION.—SECTION 2.

In our former sketch on this subject, we endeavoured to call attention to the great fact, that the gospel is promulgated through every corner of Wales, until it has literally covered the land, as the waters cover the mighty deep. We shall now briefly glance at the agency which is now at work in our country to sustain the high standing for which it is so justly distinguished.

It is an indisputable fact that the Established Church has become a great anomaly in North Wales, and, to a considerable extent, in South Wales. The number of the so-called Evangelical clergymen is much larger in the south than in the north, in consequence of which the parish churches are much better attended in the former than in the latter. In all their proceedings they are quite Dissenter-like; and for the little prosperity which they enjoy, they are indebted to their aping of Dissenters. In many of the districts of South Wales, the principal difference between the conventicle and the Church is, that the former is not provided with a steeple; and as to the style of preaching, the clergyman might be mistaken for the Dissenting minister were it not for the surplice. The one is quite as "fanatical in his extravagant rant" as the other. But in the north there is but little of this kind of preaching, and that little has been imported from the South. The real clergyman in the North—the true successor—has been aptly described as a capital sportsman, a clever fox-hunter, and a mighty tyrant. A clerical writer of some repute—and, by the way, an ex-Dissenter—affirms that the generality of his clerical brethren do not frequent balls and races, and such like apostolical resorts. It is not long, however, since our eyes were dazzled by an imposing array of *Reverends*, extending to some half a column in a provincial paper, who were reported as having been present at a ball; and we can undertake to say that the true chain of the succession was not broken by the intervention of dissenting links. That that unwelcome reformer, public opinion, has exercised considerable influence over the clerical mind is undeniable. Yet to describe the present moral condition of Wales as being the result of clerical exertions would be the quintessence of absurdity. That the Welsh clergy, as a whole, are indifferent in their morals, and depraved in their tastes, may be, and must be, inferred from the character of, and the support which they give to, their only monthly periodical. It is no other than a receptacle of the very offals of the whole country. Immorality in the Dissenting minister would be ruinous to him; in his brother of the Establishment it is, however, excusable by virtue of "benefit of clergy." Being above the control of their happy flocks, they have the privilege of doing what they like with their own. We wish not to be understood to affirm that all the ministers of the Establishment are of loose morals; but we may challenge contradiction when we say that many of them cannot be pointed to as an example worthy of imitation. We fear that the following is not a solitary picture. We can assure our readers that it is drawn from life; and some, perhaps, will imagine it is as large as life; but we will venture to say that it is not larger. "We have three parish churches in this neighbourhood in the sight of each other, and we have three parsons, very poor preachers, in their pulpits; but out of them they are poorer still, for their practical motto seems to be, 'Do as we say, but not as we do.' One of them is quite a proficient in cursing and swearing. And if I tell you the truth, another of them, not long ago, was too much under the influence of intoxicating drinks to preach on Sunday; so that the handful of people which had come to hear him were obliged to go home without a sermon."

That such conduct cannot be instrumental in promoting religion must be evident to all but the wilfully blind. Hence we affirm that the little success which the Church has obtained of late years was the result of its appropriation of Dissenting tactics. A numerous Independent church of which we know became divided and dispersed some years ago, in a populous district. Many of the congregation sought repose in the bosom of the Church. Now ministers of the true clerical breed would not have been able to maintain the interest, in consequence of which the place has been supplied by two ex-Dissenters ever since. And if the Church is to advance, these ex-Dissenters will become singularly precious. Prayer-meetings, private societies, and meetings for preaching, were to Churchmen an abomination some few years ago; now they have become means of grace, in spite of the remonstrances and admonitions of his lordship of St. David's. In some instances we know that it is not uncommon for Churchmen to join Dissenters in conducting prayer-meetings. There are likewise Sabbath schools conducted in some districts under the superintendence of clergymen, but we have not the means of stating their number. Probably by far the greatest majority are the National Schools kept open on that day, and which are attended by children of Dissenters as well as others, on account of the compulsion exercised over them. The report of Mr. Seymour Tremenheere on the mining districts of Monmouthshire (commonly called South Wales), shows that the Church had provided six Sabbath schools for a population of 85,000. Dissenters, according to the same report, had eighty. The numbers on the books of the six Church schools were 940. Mr. Tremenheere, probably, was not able to ascertain the average attendance of the eighty Dissenting schools. It is not given, at least; but he says that they are frequented by large numbers of adults as well as children. We happen to know that the attendance at three out of the eighty lately amounted to 705. Another report of the state of Merthyr Tydvil, in 1845, gives the

attendance at about twenty Dissenting Sabbath schools as 4,680. But we are inclined to believe that this is rather below than above the mark.

That there are many good and pious people within the pale of the Established Church we readily concede, but the vast numbers whose conduct influences the public character of our country must be sought for elsewhere. In expressing this opinion, doubtless we shall be considered very uncharitable, and lamentably deficient in "love to the brethren," but this we cannot help. It is some consolation, however, that we are not singular in our belief. Dr. Carl Meyer, a learned German, has lately travelled through Wales, and has thus expressed himself on the subject:—"To speak against Dissenters is quite *anti-national*, and he who does so should not be deemed a patriot; for, not only because the Dissenters constitute by far the great majority in Wales, but because they are the most respectable and esteemed portion of the community, on account of their character and strict discipline, and their honest and straightforward dealings. Should Dissent become extinct in Wales, the chief ornament of the nation would be lost at once." We verily believe Dr. Meyer has told the truth, and nothing but the truth, in the above extract; and a very valuable truth it is from one who has mingled so much with Churchmen as he has done in Wales; but we are somewhat sceptical of his having told the whole truth. Should Dissent be overthrown in Wales, the country would soon recede to the barbarous condition in which it was found by the first heralds of nonconformity. The clerical writer to whom we have referred above takes the following view of the Establishment in Wales:—"Wales is distributed to 844 parishes, in which there are about 1000 churches and chapels of ease. Supposing that they would contain, on an average, about 400, the Church can accommodate 400,000 people. But owing to many causes, such as the distance of parish churches, the strong aversion of the nation to long prayers, their fondness of variety and excitement, and many others, we cannot allow more than 200 hearers to each church and chapel of ease; the result would be that about 200,000 hearers are attached to the ministry of the Established Church. In Monmouthshire there are about 134 churches and chapels of ease, which will contain 55,000 people." Now allowing the above extract to be substantially correct, the extinction of Dissent would be an awful calamity in Wales. The day of its extermination would be "a day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness as the morning spread upon the mountains." Nearly eight hundred thousand human beings would be instantly plunged in moral darkness. It would be such a catastrophe, as the most bigoted Churchman, on a moment of cool reflection, could never wish to see realised.

Having considered the claims of the National Church in the evangelization of our country, we shall return to the exertions of the different denominations of Dissenters shortly, trusting that in the meantime we shall be enabled to see and hear something that may prove interesting to our readers.

**ANTI-CORN-LAW REMINISCENCES.**—HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.—On the 19th of May, 1829, Mr. Hume moved in the House of Commons that in lieu of the then sliding scale there should be imposed a fixed duty of fifteen shillings per quarter on wheat, twelve shillings on barley, and eight shillings on oats, and to diminish this duty one shilling per annum until it wholly ceased. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Althorp were amongst the 154 members who opposed the motion, and there were only twelve who voted for it. Had it been carried there would have been a gradual and not very rapid diminution of the duty, but oats would have come in free in 1837, barley in 1841, and wheat in 1844. This ought to be recollected to the credit of Mr. Hume. At that time we recommended that the people should be instructed, and we pointed out a new teacher:—"Let every man who knows anything of the mischievous operation of those laws, endeavour to enlighten his neighbours, and let all who wish to be informed lay out sixpence on the 'Catechism of the Corn-laws,' which meets every fallacy which has been adduced in favour of their continuance." In a short time subsequent to Mr. Hume's defeat, the teacher was effectively set to work in this vicinity. We printed 4,000 copies of the "Catechism," and presented them to our readers; and no doubt to that distribution much of the superior knowledge of the corn-law question which, from that period until now, has been manifested in this district, may be attributed. Ten years afterwards, the League gave national utterance to Colonel Thompson's terse argument; and, under Cobden's leadership, we have now the prospect before us of a release from an oppression of a third of a century's duration.—*Manchester Times*.

**MILITARY SERVICE.**—A warrant has been lately issued by the Secretary at War, which curtails the prescribed period of military service. Hereafter a man may enlist for as short a period as seven years.

**CAUTION.**—A Manchester correspondent, who signs "Baptist," writes:—"Permit me through your paper to caution the public against being imposed upon by an individual of the name of Thomas Biggs, who is in Manchester, asking pecuniary relief, and who represents himself as a member of the Baptist denomination. The writer of this caution gave him temporary relief, and informed him that he would write to Rugby, the place from whence he states he comes, and, if he found his statements correct, would give him and procure him further relief. Up to this time he has not made his appearance; but a letter has been received from Rugby, stating that he had been excluded from the Baptist denomination for intemperance and habitual intoxication fourteen or fifteen years ago, and has since been a vagabond both in habits and appearance. He is, or affects to be, very deaf, wears a fustian coat, and is about forty years of age."

**IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE ALTERATIONS.**—In consequence of the inquiry instituted at the General Post-office before Mr. Peacock, it is stated that preparations are being made in the Postmaster-general's office for an extensive series of alterations throughout the entire departments of the inland and letter-carriers' offices, both general and metropolitan. As far as can be at present learned, the alterations will consist in a complete classification of the whole of the officers; the substitution of fixed scales of salary; the abolition of the "early delivery" in all walks, and the abandonment of the system of payment by fees. It is also stated that the "Directory" will be purchased of the present owner, suitable compensation being allowed for the officer's outlay, which that gentleman has given in as follows—machinery, £1,500; types, £2,000; lease of premises, 100 guineas per annum for twenty years; expenses of editing, &c., forming a total of nearly £6,000 per annum! It is said to be the determination of his lordship to take off the bells from all the walks, and to compensate the men, so as to give the public the opportunity of posting at the receiving-houses and at the chief offices until the latest moment prior to the despatch consistent with the necessary regulations for safety of the duty. It is not decided whether there will be an amalgamation of the General and London district offices at present; but it is most probable that eventually such will be the case. The delivery of general-post letters, it is said, will be extended in the afternoon, and other offices opened for the general facilitation of the duty. Some alteration is also to be made in the salaries of the junior clerks, and in those of the messengers of the inland-office. The district letter-carriers and stampers have also, within the last few days, received the command of the Postmaster-general to prepare and send forward an exact detail of their salaries and emoluments.—*Globe*.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—Towmy, a jobbing tailor, who lived in Widgegate-street, Bishopsgate, has murdered his wife and destroyed himself. He was discovered hanging from the bedstead: a paper pinned to his coat containing a declaration that he killed himself from dread of starvation, having been out of work for some time. The woman's body was found under the bed; the hands were tied together, and she had evidently been strangled: she would shortly have become a mother. It is said that Towmy had applied for parochial assistance when his wife should be confined; but that the authorities had refused to grant it, offering the workhouse instead.

**THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.**—At a meeting of the Edinburgh town-council, on Tuesday, the following reply from Louis Philippe to the address lately forwarded by the Council, was read. It is in English, in the handwriting of the King; and was transmitted through the French Embassy.

Neuilly, May 16, 1846.

My Lord Provost,—I have to request your lordship to express to the magistrates and town-council of the city of Edinburgh the sincere gratification with which I have received the address which they have voted me on the occasion of the late attempt upon my life. It is most satisfactory for me that my unceasing efforts to uphold and promote the good understanding and friendly intercourse between France and Great Britain are so highly appreciated by the distinguished corporation over which you preside. I hail with delight the increasing popularity of that pacific policy which, laying in oblivion the old feuds and animosities of nations, begets among them a general feeling of mutual benevolence, and ultimately that firm conviction, which every year there has elapsed before us has strengthened in my mind, that peace is, for all, the best policy, and the surest way to increase the prosperity of nations and the welfare of mankind. The Queen has been, also, much affected by the sympathies you have manifested for the heartbreaking anxieties she has gone through during the too-often renewed occurrences where it has pleased God to cover us with his Divine protection. It is with the gracious concurrence of my august friend and ally, your beloved Sovereign, that I request your lordship to express to the magistrates and town-council of the city of Edinburgh the deep sense I entertain of this distinguished testimony of their sympathy and regard.

My Lord Provost, your affectionate

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

**THE WAR ON THE PLATE.**—We have very great satisfaction in announcing that our Government have at length determined upon bringing the affairs of the River Plate to a settlement. We understand that Mr. Hood, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, sailed, on the 21st ult., in the Devastation steam frigate, direct for Buenos Ayres, with instructions to enter upon negotiations with General Rosas, with the view of bringing the question to a settlement. The French Government have, also, sent orders to Rio, to Baron de Mareuil, to join Mr. Hood at Buenos Ayres.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE AND TYPHUS FEVER.**—The officers of Camberwell have had their attention directed to the defective state of the drainage, in consequence of the alarming spread of typhus, which has appeared in several places in the parish; and it has been represented to them that in one street, three or four persons daily have fallen victims to this fever within the last three weeks; and it is to be apprehended that unless some immediate measure be taken by them in calling a vestry of the parish to consider an application to the Commissioners of Sewers upon the subject, this sultry weather will conduce to increase the dreadful mortality among its poorer inhabitants, who are visited by this malady to so alarming an extent in Camberwell.—*Times*.

**ACCIDENT FROM THE SPARK OF AN ENGINE.**—At the Milford Junction station, on the York and North Midland Railway, a live coal from the chimney of a locomotive engine last week alighted upon a waiter in the refreshment room, a little girl eight years old, and set fire to her clothes. She was so much burnt that she died the same day.

According to the present mode of imposing the duty on tea, the lowest classes of tea pay 437 per cent. on their value, and the highest not more than 43 per cent. The consequence of this is, that the consumption of the lowest class of tea, bohea, has declined from upwards of six millions of lbs. to little more than three hundred thousand lbs.



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The important subject of slavery, and the acceptance of money from the slave-holding churches of the United States, was discussed in the Assembly on Saturday week. The topic was introduced to the Assembly by the presentation of various petitions from Free Churchmen and others, craving a firm protest against American slavery. Dr. Candlish, whose opinions on most matters, whether political or ecclesiastical, have never been remarkably liberal, then entered minutely into the subject—professed his abhorrence of the sin of slavery—his anxiety for its abolition, and the necessity of always testifying against it; but here, alas! the good man's consistency forsook him, and he gravely announced his discovery, that, though slavery, in itself, was sinful, slaveholding was not, and therefore—mark the inference—the Free Church should retain the money it had gathered in the slave states of America, and continue, uninterruptedly and pleasantly, its fellowship with the slaveholding ministers and members of the Presbyterian churches in that country! To this miserable quibbling and outrageous doctrine, only one member of the Assembly (Dr. Macbeth, of Glasgow) ventured to dissent; and he, of course, had little power to withstand the influence and persuasion—not the logic—of the great dictator and leader of the denomination.

Dr. CUNNINGHAM, another leader of the Free Church, though much less popular than the first, seconded Dr. Candlish's views, and even went somewhat further, endeavouring to justify them in a manner that cannot be regarded as anything else than gross profanity. In order, however, that our readers may judge for themselves, let them read what follows:—

Much had been said about citing Scripture in support of slavery. Now, in regard to this, it was certainly an unquestionable fact that the Apostles of our Lord and Master admitted slaveholders to the Lord's Table [an ironical cry of "Hear, hear" from a stentorian voice at the north side of the house, which created a slight commotion in that quarter, accompanied with cries of "Put him out." This threat, however, was not put into execution, as the rev. doctor was allowed to proceed without further interruption]. What could they be but slaveholders, when their servants stood in this position, that they could put them to death with legal impunity, though, of course, they did not do it, nor were seeking to do it, but admitted them to Christian communion, and to all the privileges of members of the church. This was a fact which had never been denied by any church, or by any persons whose opinions upon the question were entitled to weight. People spoke with feelings of horror about their quoting Scripture to warrant slavery. But if they would consider the Scripture rightly, they would find that what he had said was true, and this was the whole answer they would get.

The subject was allowed to drop without any steps being taken by the Assembly. Dr. Macbeth's motion for bringing to an end all intercourse with slave-holding churches, or with churches composed, in whole or part, of slave-holding members, did not even meet with a seconder; the whole Assembly apparently concurring with Drs. Candlish, Duncan, and Cunningham, who affirmed and maintained the opposite view.

Messrs. Thompson, Douglass, and Buffum were present when Dr. Cunningham, in the course of his speech, asserted that slavery was sanctioned by the apostles. Mr. Thompson, with an audible voice, cried "Hear, hear," which apparently so alarmed the doctor that he stopped. The Moderator then ordered the officers to quell any interruption, whereupon three or four rushed seemingly to seize the disturber, but they changed their minds before doing so. One stout fellow, however, was placed behind Mr. Thompson, apparently as guard of honour during the remaining portion of the sederunt.

At Monday morning's sitting, Mr. BRIDGES reported on public accounts, from which it appeared, that, since the disruption in 1843, the amount of cash paid and subscribed for was £1,149,026 14s. 9½d.

The report of a Building Committee was read by Mr. Hamilton, from which it appeared, that last year the number of churches erected amounted to 530, while this year the number was 621, making an increase of ninety-one since last assembly; but this included those which at that period were in the progress of erection. The total amount which had been subscribed up to last Report was £317,000, which was this year increased to £390,000. The actual income for the past year amounted to £18,729 4s.; and the outlay, for the immediate purposes of the fund, during the same period, was £11,274 16s., leaving a balance of £7,454; from this, however, remained to be deducted £400, subscribed to the building of one of the floating churches for the use of the Highland population contiguous to the sea-shore, which, with the other necessary expenditure, left an actual surplus in hand of £5,800 [applause]. Only 500 of these churches, however, were free of debt, the expense of the remaining 121 being to a considerable extent yet to be subscribed for.—Report approved.

In the evening diet, the report on education was given in by Dr. Cunningham, who announced his intention to resign the Convenership of this committee, owing to the onerous nature of his professional duties. He proposed as his successor Dr. Candlish. The General Assembly approved of the report, and re-appointed the committee, with its former powers—Dr. Candlish to be Convener. The Assembly being deeply impressed with the indispensable necessity of making much fuller and more adequate provision for the sustentation of schoolmasters, direct that, in addition to the ordinary annual collection, a distinct fund should be raised for this purpose. The Assembly refer the whole subject of the system of education, and more especially of the appointment, qualifications, superintendence, and dismissal of teachers, to this committee (or to a select committee). Further, the Assembly instruct the committee to confer and co-operate with the College committee, with a view to complete the entire scheme of education—primary, model, normal, and grammatical—so as to realise, under the Divine blessing, the ideal of a right ecclesiastical system of education for the people of this church.

The report of the Manse-building Committee was

given in by Mr. R. Paull, convener. The total amount raised was £116,370 from thirteen out of the seventeen synods of the church.

Mr. GUTHRIE addressed the House at great length, detailing the manner in which he had been received during his mission in furthering this fund. He declared that it was not alone a Free Church fund, for he had received collections from various other denominations. The Assembly approved of the report, and returned their hearty thanks to Mr. Guthrie for his exertions in this important service.

A petition to Parliament on the subject of long hours of labour was given in by Dr. D. McFARLANE, and adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Fox Maule, for presentation in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Breadalbane for the House of Lords.

On Tuesday morning an overture on the subject of Popery having been read, Mr. BEGG proposed that a committee be appointed to carry out the object of the overture.—Agreed to.

Dr. CANDLISH, on the part of the committee appointed to prepare a letter to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, read the draft of the proposed answer to be transmitted in reply. The answer impressed upon the American churches the duty of their seeking for the abolition of the system of slavery, and made special reference to the law of the United States on the subject of the marriage, education, and emancipation of the slaves, and expressing it as the opinion of the Free Church, that the law on those points was most objectionable. The report was approved of, and was given to the committee to make any verbal alterations.

The Foreign Mission Committee reported that it was their opinion, that missionaries in foreign parts should abstain from taking any grants of public money for ministerial functions.—Agreed to.

The Home Mission Report, which was given in on Saturday, was then approved of.

Mr. DUNLOP then made an interim report on the poor-laws, and in the course of his speech he condemned the new poor-law as being intended to deprive the poor of the relief they were entitled to; and, in particular, objected to the clause in it which precluded the poor from entering the Court of Session without the permission of the Board of Supervision.

On the motion of Mr. BEGG, in reference to *quoad sacra* churches, a committee was appointed to prepare the necessary statistics for applying to Parliament for a bill to settle the questions connected with these chapels upon equitable principles. It was also agreed that the commission in August should give instructions as to the course to be pursued in the pending case now before the Court of Session on this subject.

The Assembly met in the evening, at eight o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. After some routine business, the Moderator delivered the usual address, and afterwards dissolved the Assembly, appointing it to meet on the 20th of May, 1847. The Assembly separated at half-past ten.

The proceedings of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland have been almost destitute of public interest. Before separating, the Assembly unanimously agreed to petition in favour of University tests.

**AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—The first public meeting of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law was held on Saturday, at the rooms of the Society, 21, Regent-street, and there was not so much a crowded as an influential attendance of noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion. Amongst those present, in addition to the speakers, were the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Starkie, Mr. W. Hawes, and Mr. Travers. The principal speakers were Lord Montague, Earl Radnor, Earl of Clanricarde, Mr. Bethel, Lord Beaumont, and the Duke of Richmond. Lord Brougham presided, and opened the proceedings with an interesting speech. The resolutions adopted were as follows:—

That the well-considered and practical amendment of the law is of the utmost importance to all classes of the community, and that the subject may be advantageously promoted by a society composed of members of all classes of the legal profession, and of other persons not belonging to that profession, desirous to co-operate with them.

That the transfer of real property is greatly impeded by the existing system of conveyancing, and that the market value of land is kept down below its proper value.

That the proceedings of the Court of Chancery required great and extensive amendment.

That the law of debtor and creditor is causing great dissatisfaction in the trading and other branches of the community, inasmuch as it is neither sufficiently considerate towards the honest debtor, nor sufficiently stringent towards the dishonest debtor.

That great as are the amendments recently effected in the criminal law, much yet remains to be done both as to punishment and procedure, more especially as regards the system of secondary punishments and the treatment of juvenile offenders, and the due preparation of the criminal code and digest.

That the existing system of framing public acts in Parliament leads to a mode of drawing them deficient in clearness and uniformity of language, and that it is desirable that some measures should be adopted to secure these manifest advantages to the Houses of Parliament, the courts of justice, and the public at large.

**INCOME-TAX.—IMPORTANT DECISION.**—The Commissioners for general purposes, under the Property and Income-tax Act, for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, had under consideration, at their meeting on Thursday, several appeals by persons against assessments for profits derived from buying and selling railway shares and scrip, when the commissioners unanimously refused the appeals, and confirmed the assessments.—*Glasgow Herald*.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that Sir Robert Peel is not to fill up the appointment of the Lord Chamberlainship, now vacant in consequence of the resignation of the Earl Delawarr; the reason being, the uncertainty which exists as to the duration of his Government.

The Lords committee have unanimously reported, in favour of the London and York railway.

## ELIHU BURRITT, THE LEARNED BLACK-SMITH.

As this indefatigable philanthropist will probably visit Great Britain in the course of a few weeks, it will, no doubt, gratify many of our readers to learn something more regarding his history than they may have been able to glean from the newspapers of the day. The following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Elihu Burritt, extracted chiefly from American documents, is from a letter of Dr. Dick of Dundee to the *Evangelical Magazine*:—

Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, Connecticut, in the year 1811, of honest and respectable parents. He enjoyed the privilege of attending the "District School" for some months every year, till he was sixteen years old; and by his diligence and attention to his studies he became well versed in the elementary branches of an English education, and by cultivating a taste for reading, he acquired much valuable information. When he arrived at the age of sixteen his father died, and he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith; and when the term of his indenture had expired, and he had attained his legal majority, he had gained the reputation of being a young man of good moral and religious character, a skilful workman in his vocation, and one who cherished an ardent attachment for books. The Bible was the first book which he thoroughly studied; and at a very early age, he was familiar with almost every passage in the Old and New Testaments. He next availed himself of the opportunity of reading afforded by the "Social Library" in the town in which he lived; and afterwards was dependent on the kindness of his friends. Before he reached the age of twenty-one he was conversant with the English classics, both in prose and poetry, and passed delightfully many of his leisure hours in poring over the pages of Milton, Young, Thompson, Cowper, Addison, &c. In the winter of the year in which he attained his majority, he commenced, under the direction of a brother-in-law, who was an accomplished scholar, the study of mathematics. About the same time he entered on the study of the Latin language, for the purpose of reading Virgil in the original. He soon after turned his attention to French, which he mastered with wonderful facility. He then acquired the Spanish, and afterwards the Greek and German languages. During two winters he devoted nearly all his time to study, but he was occupied a large portion of his time during spring and summer in working at his trade as a blacksmith, and in this exemplary way acquiring the means of subsistence.

When about twenty-three years old, he accepted an invitation to teach a grammar-school, but this employment did not suit his convenience or his inclination. He was then engaged for a year or two as an agent for a manufacturing company, when he returned to his anvil, and has since been industriously engaged in the honourable occupation of a blacksmith, to which he was apprenticed in his youth; but devotes all his leisure hours to literary pursuits. After having mastered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and all the languages of modern Europe, he turned his attention to Oriental literature, and in order to avail himself of the facilities afforded by the valuable library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, he removed to that place, where he has ever since resided, and been regarded as a useful and exemplary citizen. By dint of hard labour he had become a proficient in the most difficult languages of Asia, and in many of those languages of Europe which are now nearly disused and obsolete. Among them are Gaelic, Welsh, Celtic, Saxon, Gothic, Icelandic, Russian, Slavonic, Armenian, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Sanscrit, and Tamil! It was stated, in a public meeting, in 1838, by Governor Everett, that Mr. Burritt by that time, by his unaided industry alone, had made himself acquainted with *fifty languages*. Mr. Burritt shows no disposition to relax from his labours. He usually devotes eight hours to labour, eight hours to study, and eight hours to physical indulgence and repose; and, by pursuing this course, he enjoys the advantage—vainly coveted by many literary men—those connected with "a sound mind in a healthy body." Nor does he confine his labours to the mere acquisition of literary wealth—he also diffuses it with a liberal hand. He has written many valuable articles for periodicals of high standing; he has delivered many lectures which have been replete with interest and valuable information; and has been repeatedly listened to by large and highly respectable audiences, in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, with edification and delight. He has not yet reached the meridian of life, and it is to be hoped that many years of usefulness are still before him; he is, indeed, a man of whom New England may well be proud.

Amongst his works of philanthropy, Elihu Burritt issues almost weekly 1,000 or 1,200 of his "Olive Leaves" for the press; and, in proof of his powers of writing, we may mention the fact,—a fact perfectly unparalleled in the annals of periodical literature,—that the articles thus forwarded are regularly printed in about three hundred newspapers in various parts of the Union.

**THE GAUGE ADJUDICATION.**—The report of the Board of Trade, to whom Government, it is understood, have confided the final adjudication of this question, was laid before both Houses last evening. Though not in possession of the report itself, or the specific decision, we understand, as will be seen by what follows, that it differs most diametrically from that of the gauge commissioners, and recommends that the Great Western proper, i.e. from London to Bristol and Exeter, is to remain on the broad gauge; that the South Wales line from Worcester to Fishguard is also to be on the broad gauge; that the Monmouth and Hereford is to be on the broad gauge, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and the Oxford and Rugby, are also to be on the broad gauge. Should, however, public necessity require it, an additional rail on the narrow gauge is to be laid down on the two latter lines. The Bristol and Gloucester—the *origo mali* of break of gauge—is to be converted from a narrow into a broad gauge line, and a narrow gauge line is recommended for construction between Basingstoke and Oxford. This is a general outline of the territorial division. The precise limits, present and prospective, of either party, are not, it is said, settled, but it is understood they will be allowed to extend in such directions as the select committees may think fit.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The example of the *Daily News* is catching. Our enterprising and able contemporary, the *Norfolk News*, announces that, on and after Saturday next, that paper will be published at 3d. a week, instead of 4½d., as heretofore.



## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (JUNE).

THE magazines will have to stand a searching test this month. The face of nature is wreathed with smiles—the heavens are clear and bright—the earth lovely. All things in the outer world conspire to awaken up in the soul the sense of the beautiful. Intellectual life, acted upon by the material influences which surround it, warms into feeling, and responds with unusual sensitiveness to every appeal made to it for recognition, sympathy, or love. It is now, when everything about us—sun, stars, dew, flowers, the verdure of fields, and the sublime calm of ocean—makes sweet music, and hymns in exquisite harmony the praise of the Eternal, that mind becomes attuned to the appreciation of bright thoughts, and inhales, with the purity of the atmosphere which it breathes, the gladsome health which fits it for converse with the glorious and the fair. Old Sam Johnson might affect to ridicule the influence of weather upon the spirits—and, doubtless, Bolt-court, even in his day, had few opportunities of noting the effects, upon the minds of its denizens, of meteoric change. But the phlegmatic lexicographer was but a sorry authority on such a subject—and observation has done much since his time to link together the mental and the material worlds. We are thorough believers in the mesmeric power of dame Nature. Nay! there are moments when, to our apprehension, she so breathes herself into the susceptible soul, as to produce a kind of intellectual clairvoyance. Woe be to literary dullness, grossness, and absurdity, then! Pages of matter which would be welcome on a cold foggy day of November, and which, by force of contrast, would appear light and sparkling, will look coarse and even revolting in sunshiny June—altogether out of keeping with the tone of mind which smiling spring has produced. Hence, we repeat, the magazines will have to stand a searching test this month. Let us see how they come out of it!

There is TAIT, our old friend TAIT, with whom recently we have not exchanged greetings, but whom we are always ready to welcome when he comes—how goes he with the world, and the world with him? The last question is not ours to answer, but to the first we may reply, "Blithely and manfully!" Oh! that Whig influences may never seduce him! The present number is rich and racy. Thomas De Quincey gives us, in continuation, a deeply interesting monologue on "Christianity, as an organ of political movement," remarkable for spiritual insight, sound philosophy, learning without pedantry, and religion without cant. "A Ramble in North America" is in a brisk, slap-dash style, giving us illustrations, at once piquant and original, of points in character and manners among our transatlantic cousins. A short notice of "Forsyth's Autobiography: and Observations on Genesis," two more chapters of "Truth and Falsehood." A romance. By Elizabeth Thornton: a highly flattering review of "Grote's History of Greece"—another, interspersed with well-selected facts, making a very readable and instructive tale, of "Marshall, on the Condition of Soldiers"—a short paper on "Over-population and its remedy," and another on "Homœopathy: its principle, theory, and practice," taking a candid glance at the science—both founded on recent publications, and breaking up the formality of disquisition by numerous quotations—complete, with the usual "Literary Register," and "Politics of the Month," the contents of the number. TAIT'S MAGAZINE is, and has long been, a favourite of ours; and we have renewed our converse with it this month with sincere pleasure. The following extract will give some notion of

## A TOUR ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

I left Galena, by the four-horse stage, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 28th of June, and after travelling two successive days and nights, arrived at Chicago dead beat, on the following Friday. We went at least one hundred miles over prairies of immense extent, generally without a tree of any kind, or even a rock to relieve the monotony of the view; but here and there a little bit was farmed and cultivated, and, where it was, I never saw heavier or finer crops. The price of land in this region is only a dollar and a quarter an acre. It is sold by Government at that rate, in sections of eighty acres each. The deficiency of wood and water must, however, be a serious disadvantage. Indeed, from all I can hear, emigrants to these fertile regions have greater difficulties to contend with than is generally supposed; for, to say nothing of the unhealthiness of the climate, especially to European constitutions, the great distance from markets makes it difficult for a farmer to dispose of his produce at anything like a remunerating price.

The fare for this journey was eight dollars each. The entertainment on the road, at the miserable stations for changing horses, was of the most homely description, being literally nothing more or less than "corn bread and common doings."

The coach was drawn by four horses, and contained nine inside passengers, including a lady (for they are all ladies in this country) and a four months' child, the incessant screaming and squalling of which dear little dumplings darling, did not contribute much to enliven the wearisomeness of the journey.

I saw a tremendous rattlesnake on this prairie; and on another occasion, when gathering some prairie flowers, a large black snake glided through my fingers, in a way that effectually cured me of botanising for the remainder of the journey. And what a journey it was! Sometimes we went over layers of pine trees, called corduroy roads, that made our very teeth clatter again; sometimes we stuck fast for an hour or two on a morass, being, as the driver said, "in a pretty considerable enormous fix;" and occasionally we crossed creaking bridges that threatened every instant to give way beneath us. When we came to a morass, the driver would open the door and say, "Now, gentlemen, I guess you'll do that thing for me." That thing was to

get out and walk almost knee deep in mud, until he succeeded in getting the coach through; but scarcely had we again resumed our seats, when with a jerk that sent us flying out of our places, and made the four months' child scream till it was literally black in the face, the coach would drop into a mud-hole, some three feet deep, and open would come the door again. "Now, gentlemen, I guess you'll do the other thing for me." The other thing was, to get out, lay hold of the wheels, and pull the darned coach out of the hole by main force; and we had no alternative. The last night the lamps went out, and we crept stealthily along at the rate of a mile an hour; and right glad was I, on reaching Chicago, to submit myself to

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

A few years ago, Chicago was but a small village. It is now a good-sized town, full of life and business.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW claims early notice at our hands—not merely for a brief and pithy article on "The Law of Libel," founded on the case of Gathercole v. Miall, a lengthened extract from which we gave in our paper last week, and which might seem to demand grateful recognition, but on other accounts wholly unconnected with personal feeling. The contents of the present number are various—the reviews short and lively—and the general tone of them, as usual with the Eclectic, firm and uncompromising. We demur, however, to some of the sentiments put forward in an article, the first, on "the Marquess of Wellesley"—sentiments which appear to us pre-eminently utilitarian, and designed to justify that long series of crimes by which British ascendancy has been obtained in the peninsula of India. The notice of "Sydney Smith's Sermons" is genially done—and the style greatly commends itself to our taste. "D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation," "Blanchard's Sketches from Life," and "Fremont's Expedition to Oregon and California," are pleasant reading. "Michelet's Works" are, we apprehend, greatly over-estimated, nor does the reviewer appear to us to appreciate, or even to detect, the danger which lurks in this author's publications. Like an *index expurgatorius*, we fear they will stimulate, if they are not designed to stimulate, passions always strong enough in themselves, and will be more successful in tickling vice, than in putting down its most formidable abettors. We could hardly trust Michelet's books in any family with which we may chance to be connected—and although the exposure of a loathsome system is, doubtless, in the long run useful to society, we question whether, in England, the rapid sale of these works is not attributable rather to a prurient curiosity in relation to the matters of which it treats, than to an abhorrence of Roman craft, criminality, and consequent dominion. The following extract is from the article on

## REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

He was not learned enough to be bishop's chaplain and examiner, but the kind-hearted and right merry prelate under whose crozier his northern benefice placed him, loved his company and sought his visit. He rose in the gradations of the palatial table, and sometimes acted as his croupier. His grace hates from his heart scientific and erudite bores; he knows well the points of a horse, and was once complimented by an old clergyman, who thought in Greek roots more than in English vocabularies, as the most thorough hypocrite of his day. The courtly sufrage was returned by a smile and a bow. But these "pestilent fellows" would intrude—an entomologist arrived, full of his minute philosophy. As he sat at the right elbow of his host, he inflicted a whole store of *larvæ, antennæ, tentacula*, upon him, until misery reached its utmost. In vain the master of the banquet protested his ignorance, yawned his impatience, absolutely snored. On the torrent flowed; the humourist at the bottom of the table was generally ready for the rescue, while he delayed it in delight of the annoyance. At last he heard the man of insects observe that the eye of the fly was larger in proportion to its body than in any other creature. Sydney Smith gave the statement the rudest, most cat-o'-th'-mountain, denial. Utterly staggered by such a reply, the observer appealed to visual proof. All were now alive to the controversy. With great formality the respondent pointed out the great sources of all truth, even in bardic measures and in nursery rhymes. There lay the common opinion and knowledge of mankind. "What then? how does all this bear upon the present case?" In thundering recitative, our hero struck up—"I, said the fly, with my little eye, I saw him die!" The naturalist was as pinned as any of his beetles, and he, who had suffered most of the bore, might have exclaimed—*Sic me servavit!* On another occasion the late Francis Wrangham was dealing out at the symposium far more learning than seemed to be relished by the chair—the vice was imploringly eyed to interfere; immediately he spoke in a loud undertone, a stage aside—"How he is annoying the worthy archbishop; it is easy to see where he is; as usual he is in the Persian war; yes, now he is at Darius Hystaspes. He has presumed too much; his grace is waking up; Darius Hystaspes! I never heard of that horse before; what is its pedigree, sire and dam?" The elegant historian, with one stride, retreated on the bank of the Granicus!

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL of this month is deserving of our sincere recommendation. It is lively, amusing, and withal instructive. It puts a good deal of useful information into an attractive form, and on all the great social and political questions of the day it is in the main on the right side. The middle and labouring classes will do well to give this periodical all the encouragement in their power. It is the friend of the people; and, if it keeps its present tone and character in future numbers, will prove no contemptible instrument in doing the people's work.

KNIGHT'S PENNY MAGAZINE we have already mentioned with praise, and the present monthly part lays us under no obligation to qualify it. It contains two papers of considerable value, regarded in a politico-economical light, on "Property in Land," which working-men may find both timely and serviceable. An article on "The Oregon Question," intended for the supplement to the "Penny Cyclopædia," but unpublished as yet, gives a useful and compendious summary of information relating to that region of the far west. In addition to these, and several other papers, adapted to popular instruction and entertainment, we have some extracts from the

third volume, presently forthcoming, of "The Englishwoman in Egypt," by Mrs. Poole, sister of the celebrated Lane, whose name is inseparably associated with "The Modern Egyptians." We select from it, as best suited to our space, the following description of

## AN EGYPTIAN FUNERAL.

Another uncommon funeral procession, that of Khursheed Pasha, late governor of Sennar, passed our house a few days after that of the saint; and as it was the most remarkable of all such spectacles seen in Cairo since my arrival, I am induced to describe it to you. It was preceded by six camels, each bearing two boxes filled with corn and dates, above and between which sat the distributor, with a stick in his hand with which to drive off the crowd that pressed upon him, making as great a clamour as though they were all starving; and strange to say, the most decently dressed were the most importunate. Then followed three camels with water; and then two buffaloes to be sacrificed at the tomb, and the flesh to be divided among the poor. These practices are always observed at the funerals of rich persons in Egypt, and, I believe throughout the East. About thirty reciters of the Kur-an followed next, and about the same number of sheykhs headed a large body of Turks of the middle classes, chiefly wearing the military dress. Then followed a tribe of Chaooshees, two and two, in full uniform; and after these walked about fifty grandes of all ages. Their dresses were most picturesque, the varieties of colour they displayed rendering the group they formed by far the most striking feature in the procession. There were among them some old men who had doubtless seldom before walked in the streets of Cairo. One, bent with age and apparently blind, was leaning on a youth who seemed to be his son, and many were much exhausted. They had all walked nearly a mile, and had to walk nearly a mile and a half further, the last half-mile exposed to the burning sun. But to return to the order of the procession. Some boys walked next, each bearing a Kur-an; and they were immediately followed by a crowd of men bearing incense in silver censers, filling the streets and houses with clouds of frankincense and other perfumes; while others, carrying sprinkling-bottles of silver, showered their sweet contents around them on the more distinguished of the spectators. Then passed the bier, the appearance of which was not unusual: it was covered with a red, figured, Cashmere shawl, and borne by four men. The ladies, female slaves, and friends and attendants of the harem next followed, consisting of about twenty-five or thirty ladies, mounted on high donkeys, and perhaps twenty slaves on ordinary donkeys, and a host on foot. All the last-mentioned screamed and wailed so loudly, that the noise cannot easily be forgotten by those who have heard as well as seen a grand funeral procession:—the mingling of noises, the reciters of the Kur-an, the chanting boys, and the wailing women, occasion a deafening yell hardly to be imagined. The led horses of the grandes bore up the rear, and thus concluded a spectacle as singular as almost any which can be witnessed in the streets of Cairo.

From the STUDENT, which goes on creditably, we extract the following:—

## A MELTING STORY.

No other class of men, in any country, possess that facetious aptness of inflicting a good-humoured revenge which seems to be innate with a Green Mountain Boy.

One winter evening, a country store-keeper in the Mountain State was about closing his doors for the night, and while standing in the snow outside putting up his window-shutters, he saw, through the glass, a lounging, worthless fellow within, grab a pound of fresh butter from the shelf, and hastily conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenge was hit upon, and a very few moments found the Green Mountain store-keeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture, for which he might have gained a premium from the old Inquisition.

"I say, Seth," said the store-keeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hands over his shoulders, and stamping the snow off his shoes.

Seth had his hand upon the door, his hat upon his head, and the roll of new butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down: I reckon, now, on such a night as this, a little something warm wouldn't hurt a fellow; come, sit down."

Seth felt very uncertain: he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of "something warm" sadly interfered with his resolution to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter taking Seth by the shoulders and planting him upon a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered in by barrels and boxes, that, while the country grocer sat before him, there was no possibility of his getting out; and right in this place, sure enough, the store-keeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer, as he opened the stove door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the space would admit; "without it, you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down closer to his hair, and jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; come, I've got a story to tell you, too; sit down, now;" and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormentor.

"Oh! its confounded hot here," said the petty thief, again attempting to rise.

"Sit down—don't be in such a plaguy hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair.

"But I've got the cows to fodder, and some wood to split, and I must be goin'," continued the persecuted chap.

"But you mustn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down; let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be fidgety," said the roguish grocer, with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present condition, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer, yet with an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's a Christmas goose (it was about Christmas time)—here's a Christmas goose well roasted and basted, eh? I tell you, Seth, its the greatest eating in creation. And Seth, don't you never use hog's fat, or common cooking butter to baste with: fresh pound butter, just the same as you see on that shelf yonder, is the only proper thing in nature to baste a goose with; come, take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy."

Poor Seth now began to smoke as well as to melt, and his mouth was as hermetically sealed up as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring



from under his hat, and his handkerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the grocer kept stuffing the wood into the stove, while poor Seth sat bolt upright, with his back against the counter, and his knees almost touching the red-hot furnace before him.

"Dreadful cold night this," said the grocer. "Why, Seth, you seem to perspire as if you was warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me put your hat away!"

"No!" exclaimed poor Seth at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose, and clapping both hands upon his hat; "No! I must go—let me out—I ain't well—let me go!" A greasy cataract was now pouring down the poor fellow's face and neck, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his very boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good night, Seth, if you will go," said the humorous Vermonter; adding, as Seth got out into the road, "Neighbour, I reckon the fun I've had of you is worth a ninepence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter!"

We must reserve until next week our notices of other periodicals, including the WESTMINSTER REVIEW. We have already, we fear, outrun our space.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Letters on Puritanism and Nonconformity.* By Sir J. B. WILLIAMS.
2. *The Jesuits.* By R. W. OVERBURY.
3. *Memoir of Mr. John Padwick, of Havant, Hants.* By THOMAS WALLACE.
4. *The Gardener's Wife.* By J. O. JACKSON.
5. *The Triumph of the Simple Gospel.* A Sermon, by J. KIRK, Edinburgh.
6. *Defined Congregational Polity.*
7. *Christ and his Church one Bundle.* By R. HALE, A.M.
8. *Three Letters on Currency and Labour.* By a SUFFOLK FARMER.
9. *The Supremacy of Christ in his Church.* A Sermon, by JOHN CORBIN.
10. *Village Tales from the Black Forest.* By BERTHOLD AUERBACH.
11. *The Jesuits.* By MM. MICHELET and QUINET. Translated by C. COCKS, B.I.
12. *Aldis's Lectures on Christian Union.*
13. *The True Succession.* A Sermon, by Dr. CUMMING.
14. *Sophistries of the Jesuits.* Translated from the French.
15. *History and Mystery of those called Sacraments.* By J. POST.
16. *Pen and Ink Sketches of Poets, &c.*
17. *China.* Reports, Minutes, and Despatches.
18. *French Domestic Cookery.*
19. *Barnes on the Acts.*
20. *Animals, and their Means of Subsistence.*
21. *Phrenology Considered.* By Mrs. PUGH.
22. *Payne's Lectures on Divine Sovereignty, &c.*
23. *D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation.* Vols. I. and II. Oliver and Boyd's edition.
24. *History of Civilization.* By M. GUIZOT. Bogue's European Library.
25. *The Supremacy of the Scriptures.* By J. DAVIES.
26. *Benighted Traveller, and other Poems.* By E. F. HUGHES.
27. *Truth and Error.* By H. BONAR, Kelso.
28. *Memoir of James Kirkham.*
29. *The Twin Brothers.* By Professor SCHUBERT, Munich.
30. *The Two Witnesses traced in History.* By A. BERTH, Sterling.

**A STEAMER ON FIRE IN THE RIVER.**—On Friday morning, about five o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on board a large steam towing-vessel, called the Trinity (master, James Read), while proceeding up the river off Rotherhithe, with a cargo of salmon for Billingsgate, which she took on board near Gravesend, from a disabled smack. The fire, it appears, broke out in the engine-room, and extended so rapidly that the engineer and stoker were compelled to make a hasty retreat on deck. All attempts to extinguish the flames at that juncture proving ineffectual, her anchor was dropped and the Thames police were despatched for the floating engine, lying higher up the Pool. It was speedily brought alongside and got into operation. The flames, however, still extending, it was determined to scuttle her, which was quickly done, and by that means the fire was subdued. On the tide receding she was got higher on shore, when her damage was found to be very considerable. It is supposed to have originated with the overheating of boilers.

**THE MUTINY ACT OF 1846** increases the number of troops from 100,011 to 108,608 men. It provides also for a return to enlistment for limited periods of 7, 14, or 21 years. In the attestation of recruits, they are required to state the place, the day, the hour of the day, and the person by whom they were enlisted. The act further provides that where there has been irregularity in the attestation of soldiers now serving, no objection shall be made that was not preferred before the 17th March, 1846.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—NINE LIVES LOST.**—On Thursday night last, about ten o'clock, as a number of persons were crossing Ulverstone Sands, from that town to Flookburg, on their return from the fair, they missed their way after fording the channel. They fell into a hole known as the "Black Scar," and horse, cart, and passengers, nine in number, went down and never rose again. Several carts were following in the right track, but no trace of the accident was seen, and none of the parties in them were aware of the accident until the following morning. Six of the bodies were found in the hole yesterday, with the horse and cart, but the other three had not, up to last evening, been discovered.—*Preston Chronicle.*

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.**—An extensive case of swindling has occurred at Windsor. A gentlemanly person last week took up his residence at the Royal Hotel, Slough, and proceeding to the Windsor bank, paid in a cheque for a large sum upon a house in London, in order to open an account; and, having obtained a cheque-book of the firm, procured cheques of various parties, and decamped before it could be ascertained he had no effects at the house in town. The scamp calls himself J. H. Wyndham, and it has since been discovered that he has previously visited Oxford, Cheltenham, Dover, and other towns, where he had been equally successful.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**ORDINATION, BANBURY, OXON.**—On Wednesday last, Mr. J. Lewis, late of Airedale College, was solemnly set apart to the pastorate of the church of Christ worshipping in the Independent chapel of that town. On the previous Sabbath, preparatory sermons were preached by Mr. J. Morris, of Morley. On Monday evening a numerously-attended and interesting prayer-meeting was held. On Tuesday, Mr. R. Knill, of Wotton-under-Edge, preached to the congregation in his peculiarly impressive style. On Wednesday morning, Mr. O. Parker, of Adderbury, commenced the services of the day by reading the Scriptures and prayer; Mr. Knill delivered an appropriate introductory discourse, not on the nature of a Christian church and the reasons for Dissent, but an address showing the speaker was anxious that no opportunity should be let slip of endeavouring to win souls; Mr. J. Morris asked the usual questions, and received Mr. Lewis's confession of faith; Mr. D. Aston, of Buckingham, offered the ordination prayer; Mr. Walter Scott, President of Airedale College, gave a most weighty charge, setting forth the origin, nature, duties, and responsibilities of the ministerial office. In the evening, Mr. Caleb Morris, of London, preached to the church. The ministers of the various denominations in the town were present, as well as many from a distance. Altogether, the proceedings of the day were highly interesting. The teachers of the Banbury and North Newington Sabbath-schools, and the members of the female Bible-class, presented Mr. Lewis with a splendid copy of "Bagster's English Hexapla," and "Arnold's Life and Correspondence," as a token of their esteem.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* records the opening of a new Congregational church in that city, in January last. Dr. Ross is the minister. The place will accommodate nearly 1,300 persons, and cost about £6,000.

**NOVEL AND INTERESTING DEDICATORY SERVICE.**—On Wednesday week, the new chapel in John-street, Edgeware-road—erected for Mr. R. H. Herschell, a Christian Israelite, well known on the Continent and in Europe as the author of "A Brief Sketch of the Jews," and "A Visit to my Fatherland,"—was set apart for the worship of God by an interesting series of services. In the morning, Mr. G. Clayton, Mr. J. Blackburn, and Dr. Bunting, took part in the service, two addresses being delivered by Dr. Leifchild and Mr. Herschell. In the afternoon, two of Mr. Herschell's brothers, who have, also, embraced Christianity, took part in the services, addresses being delivered by Mr. Douglas, of the Established Church of Scotland, and Mr. A. Edersheim, a talented and promising young minister of the Free Church of Scotland, on his way to Moldavia as a missionary—both he and Mr. Douglas being converted Jews; so that the entire afternoon service was conducted by Christian Israelites. In the evening, Mr. Binney preached an appropriate discourse. From the financial statement made on each occasion it appeared that the chapel was erected at the cost of upwards of £4,000, of which £2,000 are yet required. The contributions had been received from Christians of every denomination, and seldom, if ever, had a place of worship been erected under similar circumstances. A cold collation and tea was provided for the accommodation of visitors. The collections amounted, in all, to near £114.

**BARLEY CHAPEL, HERTS.**—The ordination of Mr. Thomas Flutter, as pastor over the Independent church at Barley, took place on Thursday, May 28, when Mr. J. Irons, of Camberwell, and Mr. R. Luckin, of Woodbridge chapel, Clerkenwell, officiated.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**—The foundation-stone of a handsome new Independent chapel was laid at this fashionable town, on Thursday week, by Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. Dr. Burder and Mr. John Clayton took part in the services.

**WORTHING.**—Mr. Samuel Bremer, having resigned his charge at Dover, has accepted of a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church at Worthing, and will enter on his stated labours on the first Sabbath in June.

**BUNGAY.**—At Christmas last, the Independent church in Bungay were deprived of their highly-esteemed pastor, Mr. T. Clark, B.A., who, from ill-health, deemed it his duty to resign the pastoral office he so ably filled among them. Mr. Gustavus Webb Smith, late of Coward College, London University College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church, and is expected to enter on his duties next Sunday.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WIMBORNE, DORSET.**—On the 18th, the first stone of a new and enlarged edifice for this Church, was laid by the pastor, Mr. Isaac Brown, assisted by Mr. T. Cecil, of Poole, in the absence of Mr. T. Gunn, of Christchurch, who had promised to perform that office.

**CLAPHAM.**—Mr. James Baldwin Brown, of Derby, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the newly-raised congregation at Clapham-road Chapel to become their minister; and proposes to enter upon his stated labours early in July.

**MR. JAMES PARSONS,** minister of Salem chapel, York, lately received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Poultry chapel, London (one of the most influential in the metropolis), but he has declined to accede to the request.

**WALTHAM ABBEY.**—On Wednesday, May 20, Mr. D. J. East was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Baptist Church, Paradise-row, Waltham Abbey.

**NORTH WALES.—EXTINCTION OF CHAPEL DEBTS.**—The Independents throughout the whole of North Wales are making the most praiseworthy efforts for paying their chapel debts; and, if the movement will be carried on with the same spirit as that in which it has so nobly commenced, doubtless the voluntary principle is destined to win another glorious triumph. The exertions are local and general. We trust that the devoted and excellent men who conduct the movement will be all spared to see its glorious completion.

**NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS.**—The second anniversary dinner of this excellent Institution took place on Thursday week, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth, M.P. The noble Chairman was supported by Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Sir Culling E. Smith, Bart., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sheriff Laurie, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire, and Mr. Secondary Potter; Dr. Reed, Mr. George Clayton, Mr. James Sherman, and Mr. Algernon Wells. There were also present many other gentlemen of the highest respectability. After the usual loyal toasts, the infant orphans, who looked remarkably well, were introduced, and sang a composition, arranged for the occasion, laudatory of the Queen, in an artless and simple strain. They were then led through the room, passing before the chair. The appearance of the children excited a lively interest, and presented a more powerful appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent than could the most elaborate and eloquent address. The children having retired, the noble Chairman proposed, "Prosperity and Perpetuity to the New Infant Orphan Asylum."

The appearance of those helpless orphans, befriended by this institution, formed a fitting prelude to the toast. He felt happy at being called upon to preside over its interests on this occasion; and he trusted that all who heard him would bear in mind, that, in aiding it, they were best honouring him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not" [applause]. His lordship then referred to the circumstances which led to the formation of the charity. The principles on which it was founded had his warm approval. He loved this New Asylum, because it throws wide open its doors, freely offering admission to all, without raising any obstacle founded upon creed or catechism at its threshold. It had no crossier to define its boundaries, no mitre to authorise its catechism [hear, and loud cheers]. Although the infants are not to be trained up in the religion of a sect, yet provision made that they shall receive a scriptural education. Surely this was quite enough in reference to children of such tender years. They would be taught to adore and look up to that God whose name is love—to that Saviour who took little children in his arms and blessed them. Thus trained, there could be no need to go to Westminster for a catechism or to Trent for a creed [cheers]. He understood that, although the building occupied was capable of accommodating 100 children, the funds of the Society had hitherto permitted the reception of only thirty-six. He, therefore, called upon them not to suffer those helpless infants seeking admission to appeal in vain, nor to turn them from their doors. He felt confidence in submitting to them the toast, which he now most cordially gave—"Prosperity and Perpetuity to the New Infant Orphan Asylum." [His lordship sat down amidst loud cheers, and the toast was well received.]

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart proposed, in eulogistic terms, "The health of the noble Chairman," and congratulated the New Asylum upon having, at its second anniversary, the presidency of a nobleman of such great talents and pre-eminent worth. The toast was rapturously received. Various other toasts were given, to which C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Mr. Clayton, and Dr. Reed, responded. Lists of subscriptions and donations were read by Dr. Reed and Mr. J. Sherman, the gross amount of which nearly reached 1,000 guineas. The best feeling was exhibited; and, from the determination expressed, there can be no doubt that the institution will receive a valuable impetus.

**PROTECTIONIST PEERS.**—The following Peers, who subsist almost entirely on the bounty of the people, voted to tax the bread of the working-men on the late division in the House of Lords: Earl Nelson, great-nephew of the Admiral; Earl Munster, grandson of William the Fourth; Viscount Exmouth, grandson of the Admiral Baron De Saumarez, son of the Admiral.

**THE LATE COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.**—After an examination of several days' duration, a coroner's jury have just come to a decision in reference to the collision on the Mersey. They state that J. Roche came by his death from injuries received in the spine, but that when, where, and how received there was no evidence to show. They also found that Patrick Geoghan met his death accidentally, and they laid a deodand of £200 on the Sea Nymph.

**FORGED SCRIP.**—The parties charged with issuing forged scrip were again examined at the Mansion-house on Tuesday. A great deal of evidence was adduced to throw the forged scrip to their hands, and a lithographic printer proved that one of them applied to him to do some printing for them in secret, and arrangements were made for it, but he did not see them again. They were further remanded.

**THE SUGAR DUTIES.**—The belief gains ground among mercantile men in Liverpool, that the Government will propose a measure for the reduction of the sugar duties much more liberal than that which the country had been led to expect. The Brazilian mail is detained beyond the usual day of sailing, and it is supposed that it is for the purpose of taking out the decision of the English Government on that important subject.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.**—The town council of the city of Edinburgh, at a meeting of that body held on Tuesday week, agreed to present the freedom of the city to Mr. George Thompson, in acknowledgment of his exertions for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and for his other public services. The ceremony, it is stated, was to take place on Saturday.

**INTENTIONS OF THE LEAGUE.**—Letters from Manchester state, that the principal members of the Anti-corn-law League held a meeting on the 3rd, and decided that, in the event of the bill for the importation of corn being passed by the Legislature, their staff should be abandoned, a statement of their funds should be rendered, the League paper should be disbanded, their number should be reduced to six, and a subscription by the general public should be set on foot to raise £100,000 for Mr. Cobden.—*Times.*

**A BRUTE.**—A man has been committed by the Worcester magistrates for biting off another man's ear. A squabble occurred in a beer-shop at Great Marlow, and a fight ensued between George Bough, the landlady's son, and Richard Burrow; both fell on the floor, when Burrow took his opponent's ear into his mouth and bit it off by the roots!



## GLEANINGS.

Donizetti, the composer, is now in a private asylum for the insane, near Paris.

Sir Robert Peel's former worshipper, the *Morning Herald*, now accuses him of having netted £100,000 by his office!

The Cherokee Indians have made applications to send their representatives to the American Congress.

George Clarke, a pedestrian, has succeeded in walking 1,500 in 1,000 successive hours, at Norwich.

Douglas Jerrold has contradicted the statement that he is "off *Punch*." He "is not, has not been, and will not be, off *Punch*."

Nearly 14,000 Sunday-school children were treated with railway excursions to the most delightful spots within a short distance of Manchester on Whitsun Monday.

A brewer and beer retailer at Manchester was recently fined in the mitigated penalty of £50, for using "grains of Paradise" in his beer.

It will scarcely be credited that £1,000 per acre was paid a few days since for a site of ground, for the erection of cottages, by one of the metropolitan building societies. The land is situated eighteen miles from the Royal Exchange, and contiguous to a market town in the county of Middlesex.—*Essex Standard*.

The legs of the stone altar in All Saints' Church, Spofforth, Yorkshire, are absurdly polished with blacking every Saturday.

An interesting matter is before the New York Legislature at present. It is the case of a couple, Mr. Hall and Miss Little, getting married in a joke, as far as the lady was concerned; but she soon found the matter to be "no joke." The youth held her to her bargain, and her friends have the matter before the Legislature.

**LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.**—Talleyrand once addressed a letter of condolence to a lady who had lost her husband, in two words, "Oh, Madame!" In less than a year the lady had married again, and then his letter of congratulation was "Ah, Madame!" A Quaker at Liverpool once sent a letter to a correspondent, asking the news, by a simple note of interrogation, thus, "?" His friend replied in the same vein, "0."

A new umbrella has been manufactured in Connecticut, called the "lending umbrella." It is made of brown paper and willow twigs, intended exclusively to accommodate a friend.

On Monday, 52,000 passengers travelled by the Greenwich railway; on Tuesday, 30,000; and on Wednesday, 19,000; altogether 101,000 persons—the greatest number that has ever travelled on that line at Whitsuntide.

The fashionable tradesmen of London complain that the present is the worst season they ever remember, and attribute it to the delay in the passing of the Corn Bill. Their discontent is loudly and continually expressed; and they declare, that unless the Court bestir itself, after the recovery of the Queen, to give some fêtes and balls, they will be half-ruined!

Louis Philippe has granted the cross of the Legion of Honour to Captain William Peel, the rider of the winning horse at the late Paris steeple-chase!

It is stated that the infant princess is to be named Elizabeth, after the "Virgin Queen."

**Dogs.**—During the present extremely hot weather, humanity and prudence alike dictate that dogs should have free access to water.

**COMICAL LATIN—ENGLISH.**—Coleridge gives the following artful combination of Latin, so as to produce sensible English sounds, as one of the most witty productions of Dean Swift:—

## A LOVE SONG.

Mollis abuti,	Moll is a beauty,
Has an acuti,	Has an acute eye,
No lasso finis,	No lass so fine is;
Omni de armistres,	Oh, my dear mistress,
Cantu disco ver,	Can't you discover
Meas alo ver?	Me as a lover?

The *Aberdeen Herald* states that during a thunderstorm at Huntley, a person's watch was melted in his pocket by the lightning, without injury to the bearer!

There are upwards of 2,000 youths in connexion with the Bath Juvenile Temperance Society.

The editor of the *Georgia Journal* asks an editorial opponent whether he can bite the bottom of a frying-pan without smutting his nose.

There is a boy pianist at Paris, named St. Saens, and only ten years and a half old, who plays the music of Handel, Sebastian Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and the more modern masters, without any book before him.

A Jesuit College, according to a writer in the *Carleton Herald*, is about to be built at Tremerechion, in the county of Denbigh.

If our correspondents are right, we are to have a murrain in everything. Lilacs, laurels, cucumbers, larches, spruces, yams, &c., are reported to be suffering.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

**NO TIME TO UNDERSTAND.**—A very quick and clever child made an observation to her governess before me the other day, which had a good deal of truth in it. "How is it, my dear," inquired the lady, "that you do not understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered, with a perplexed look; "but I sometimes think I have so many things to learn that I have not time to understand."—*Mrs. S. Hall in the Art Union*.

**REMARKABLE CURE.**—A rich farmer, labouring under hypochondriasis, was persuaded by his friends that he was bewitched. He accordingly consulted a physician, and gravely informed him that he had seven devils in his body. "Only seven?" "No, sir, only seven." The physician, perceiving the mental condition of his patient, promised to cure him in seven days, and drive out a devil every morning for twenty francs a-piece. The farmer consented, and received a powerful shock from an electric apparatus. "There's one gone," exclaimed the physician. The next day the same plan was adopted, and so continued until the seven days were elapsed, when the bewitched patient declared himself cured, and willingly paid the fee, which was immediately bestowed in charity.—*Globe*.

When Dr. Doddridge asked his little daughter, who died so early, why everybody seemed to love her, she answered, "I cannot tell, unless it is because I love everybody!" This was not only a striking, but a very judicious reply. It accords with the sentiments of Seneca, who gives us a love charm. And what do you suppose the secret is? "Love," says he, "in order to be beloved." No being ever yet drew another by the use of terror and authority.—*Jay*.

**THE DAIRY AT BLENHEIM.**—One gets a tolerable idea of the almost extravagant opulence which is here displayed, when I say, that in a large vaulted hall for preserving milk, cream, and butter, a splendid fountain had been erected, to throw up the clearest spring water, which falls down along several basins, growing gradually larger, until it comes to a large basin at the bottom, which is so arranged as to have upon its brink vessels and pans for containing the cream and butter, which thus, in the warmest weather, are kept at the degree of coolness so necessary to these useful kinds of food. In any other place, this fountain would be used to ornament the entrance avenue, while here it merely serves to cool a dairy.—*England in 1844, by Dr. Carus*.

**BAD NEWS FOR DOGS.**—A plan is in practice at Bampton of drilling turnips between peas, the rows of peas having been planted rather wider than usual. We hear the plan is likely to become a general one, but a difficulty is experienced in using a horse with a drill, on account of damaging the peas. This difficulty has been surmounted by our neighbour, Mr. Plummer. He attaches two dogs to the drill, who have quite strength enough to perform the duty required, and do not damage the peas. This method is seen to work well.—*Banbury Guardian*.

**WORSE NEWS FOR ALLIGATORS.**—The *Montreal Times* proclaims the discovery that the alligator is a valuable adjunct to civilization, his office being to prowl in the sluggish waters of Canada and other countries, pick up what he can, and digest it into excellent oil! A spermaceti whale is not more valuable. An alligator company has therefore been formed, to increase the supply of oil.

**AN UNFORTUNATE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.**—The proprietor of a local newspaper who figured somewhat largely in new railway schemes during the recent mania, having been a provisional committeeman in many of them, has had numerous applications made to him for sums of money for which the companies have become liable. The solicitors' letters, containing applications for payment, he publishes in his journal under the following heading in large type:—"The Money-hunting Vagabond's Gazette, or Provisional Committeeman's Chronicle."

**THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.**—The Kentucky Legislature has passed a law better to protect the rights of married women, by securing to them a certain portion of property in their own right, not liable to the debts of the husband.

**A WITTY BEGGAR.**—"Please to bestow a trifle on a poor man out of employ." "No, my good man, I never relieve at the door." "Do you relieve at the window?" was the prompt and witty reply.

**TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.**—The following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice:—Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic or labourer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers; the one containing water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water, and holding it in the air on a warm day; after doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

**A LEOPARD-HUNT** took place at Wandsworth on Wednesday. The leopard escaped from a show at Wandsworth fair, and ran to the Common; where a man noticed it, and thinking it was a dog he approached—only to take to his heels when he perceived his mistake. A mob assembled, and scoured the Common: the stranger was eventually captured at Battersea by his keeper.

**THE SCREW PROPELLER AND THE PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMERS.**—The reports from the experimental squadron allude so frequently and in such unequivocal terms to the superiority of the Rattler screw ship over all the other steamers which were attached to the squadron, that we think it right to call particular attention to the important results developed by her peculiar combination of the steamer and sailing vessel. It is admitted that the Rattler's powers under canvas alone are nearly, if not quite, equal to the fastest sailing ship in the squadron.—*Times*.

## BIRTHS.

June 3, the wife of Mr. T. BAYLEY, Lenton, near Nottingham, of a son.

June 6, the wife of Mr. J. ALSOP, of Highbury chapel, Birmingham, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

May 31, at Grove chapel, Gomersall, by Mr. Archibald M'Millan, Mr. JAMES WIGHTMAN, manufacturer, Holden Clough, near Leeds, to Miss Mary STOCKS, of Birstal.

May 31, at Vineyard chapel, Bath, Mr. CHARLES EDWARD FRANKHAM, of that city, to MARY, daughter of Mr. Thomas EDMONDS, of Calne; and Mr. JOHN PITMAN, of Wells, to AMY, daughter of the late Mr. John BAKER, of South Petherton, Somerset.

June 1, at East Parade Chapel, Leeds, by Mr. John Ely, Independent minister, JEREMIAH MARRIOTT, Esq., land-surveyor, Dewsbury, to Miss JANE EASTWOOD, of Leeds.

June 2, at 82, Prince-street, Edinburgh, by Mr. Jonathan Watson, EDWARD TRICKETT, Baptist minister, Bridlington, to HENRIETTA YOUNG, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Young, George-street, Edinburgh.

June 2, by Mr. E. C. Lewis, in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, THOMAS STICLIFE to ELIZA COLLINS.

June 2, at Union Chapel, Herne Bay, Kent, by Mr. Charles Hyatt, minister, Mr. EDWARD CRUMP to Miss BAKER, both of Whitstable.

June 3, at Walpole Chapel, Suffolk, by Mr. J. W. Mayhew, Mr. NATHANIEL PARKER, of Redenhall, Norfolk, to Miss HEPRIBAH HAWARD, of Walpole, Suffolk.

June 4, at Park chapel, Caroline-street, Leeds, by Mr. Peters, Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, millwright, to Miss MARY ANN MENNELL, both of Leeds.

June 4, at the Congregational Chapel, Welshpool, by Mr. H. Kerrison, Mr. RICHARD SHIRLEY, draper, of Burslem, Staffordshire, to LYDIA, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Thomas JONES, clothier, of Welshpool.

June 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Tunbridge, by Mr. Isaac V. Mumery, minister of that place, THOMAS TAYLOR, shoe-maker, to HANNAH HOLLAMBY, both of the above town.

June 9, at the Independent chapel, London-road, Chelmsford, Essex, by Jonathan Hicks, minister, Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS to SARAH MELLISANT, second daughter of the late Gamaliel OWERS, of Great Leighs, in the above county.

## DEATHS.

May 25, at his house at Clippenham, Wilts, in his 75th year, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Esq., formerly, for upwards of thirty years, an active partner in the old bank of Hereford. He has left the following handsome legacies, free of duty:—British School, Devizes, £300; London University College, £2,000; British School, Ross, £100; Hereford Infirmary, £300.

May 27, Mrs. MARK WILKS, of Paris.

May 30, at her residence, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road,

ELIZABETH HANBURY, relict of the late John Hanbury, Esq., Tottenham, in her 90th year.

May 29, at Denmark-hill Grammar-school, Surrey, after a long and peaceful illness, Mr. WILLIAM EVANS FLETCHER, B.A., eldest son of Mr. David Fletcher.

May 30, Mr. JOSEPH BATTLE, of Courtenay-terrace, Kingsland, in the 61st year of his age.

May 30, ESTHER, the wife of Mr. J. H. HULME, solicitor, of Manchester, and of Cliff-house, near Baslow, Derbyshire.

June 2, MARY, the wife of Mr. J. D. ROCK, of Highgate, Middlesex.

June 3, Mr. WILLIAM SHOVELLER, 21, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

June 5, at Hackney, GEORGE LODDIGES, aged 50.

June 8, at Denton, Norfolk, ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward HICKMAN.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, June 5.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Zion Chapel, Highgate Kendal, Westmoreland.  
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FEW, EDWARD, Manchester, cabinet maker.  
KNOWLES, STEPHEN, Exeter, common brewer.

## BANKRUPTS.

BRETHAM, JOHN, Richmond, Yorkshire, gun maker, June 16, July 7: solicitors, Mr. Kirk, Symond's Inn, London; and Mr. Harle, Leeds.

BLEAKLEY, ROBERT, Liverpool, bricklayer, June 16, July 9: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. C. Green, Liverpool.

BODDINGTON, JOHN, Manchester, provision dealer, June 17, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. Russell and Co., High-street, Southwark.

CONLEN, JAMES, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, woollen-draper, June 19, July 21: solicitor, Mr. Dowling, Gloucester.

CLARK, EDWARD, Mortimer-street, Kingsland, builder, June 12, July 14: solicitor, Mr. Wickings, Finsbury-terrace, City-road.

HOPKINS, CHARLES GORDON MATTHEW JOHN, Portman-street, Portman-square, tailor, June 16, July 14: solicitor, Mr. Mead, Bedford-row.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Finsbury-place South, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, furniture dealer, June 10, July 3: solicitor, Mr. W. Kinsey, Bloomsbury-square.

NORTHCLIFFE, WILLIAM, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer, June 15, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Jacques and Co., Ely-place, London; and Messrs. Batty and Co., Huddersfield.

PAINE, JOHN DAVIS, Duke-street, Westminster, copper-plate printer, June 15, July 20: solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Coleman-street.

SHAWSON, PAUL, and YOUNG, THOMAS BRESTON, Louth, Lincolnshire, chemists, June 17, July 8: solicitors, Messrs. Humphreys and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Wilson, Binbrook.

SHEEL, ROBERT, Wilsted-street, Somers-town, grocer, June 15, July 20: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary-axe.

SMITHSON, WILLOUGHBY MARSHALL, Canterbury, printer, June 16, July 16: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn.

SOLOMON, JOHN, Exeter, outfitter, June 17, July 16: solicitors, Mr. A. Jones, Sise-lane, London; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.

STELLING, HODGSON, Well, Yorkshire, woolcomber, June 16, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Caris, Leeds.

## DIVIDENDS.

James Brooke, Gooderstone, Norfolk, miller, first div. of 1s. 7d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—John Jenkins, Crown-place, Old Kent-road, currier, div. of 2s. 2d., on account of first div. of 4s. 6d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—John Roberts and Hugh Hughes, Deansgate, Manchester, linen drapers, first div. of 15s.; 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Abraham Whitworth, Greetland, Yorkshire, cloth filisher, first and final div. of 1s. 5d.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FLOCKHART, ANDREW, Kinross, tanner, June 10, July 1.  
MACDONALD, NEILL, Glasgow, plumber, June 12, July 3.  
NICOL, GEORGE, Newburgh, corn merchant, June 12, July 14.  
WALKER, ROBERT, Glasgow, warehouseman, June 10, July 1.

Tuesday, June 9.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Wesleyan Chapel, Stockton, Durham.

## BANKRUPTS.

CHILD, JOHN, Wakefield, grocer, June 23, July 13: solicitors, Mr. Fidley, Temple, London; and Mr. Brown, Wakefield.  
GIBBORNE, JOHN, 10, Coleman-street, City, merchant, June 17, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane.

GALLIMORE, CHARLES, Birmingham, pearl button maker, June 19, July 14: solicitor, Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

MISKIN, JOHN RICHARD, late of Chatham, Kent, tea dealer, June 18, July 20: solicitor, Mr. Butler, Tooley-street.

PHILLIPS, FRANCIS FREEMAN, Bristol, coach maker, June 22, July 21: solicitor, Mr. W. O. Biggs, Bristol.

SCOTT, JOHN, Sheffield, flour dealer, June 26, July 10: solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Chambers, Sheffield.

SLY, FREDERICK, Truro, Cornwall, currier, June 18, July 15: solicitors, Mr. Bennallack, Truro; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, Great Winchester-street, London.

SMITH, JESSE, 13, Wellington-street, Newington-causeway, cheesemonger, June 17, July 14: solicitor, Mr. Pullen, Basinghall-street.

WEEKS, EDWARD, King's-road, Chelsea, hothouse builder, June 18, July 20: solicitor, Mr. Letts, Bartlett's-buildings.  
WRIGHT, JOHN, 336, Oxford-street, druggist, June 16, July 21: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Sqaunce, Coleman-street.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

NICOLL, THOMAS, and NICOLL, JAMES ROBERTSON, Dundee, iron merchants, June 14, July 6.  
BROWN, HUGH, jun., Glasgow, stockbroker, June 15, July 13.

## DIVIDENDS.

T. Turner, D. Brade, and C. Schwind, Liverpool, merchants, third div. of 2d. and 11-16ths of a penny, any Monday; 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool—J. Banning, Liverpool, stationer, first div. of 4s. 2d., any Monday; 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool—W. L. Brown, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 3s. 7d., any Monday; 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool—H. Gardner, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 4d., any Monday; 1, Liver-court, South Castle-street, Liverpool—G. F. Fairclough, Liverpool, money scrivener, second div. of 5d., any Thursday; 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool—G. Middleton, Nottingham, wine merchant, first div. of 2s. 8d., any Thursday; 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingham—Robert Campion and John Campion, Whitby, bankers, fourth div. of 3s. 10d., any Tuesday; 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds—James Walker, jun., Leeds, butcher, first div. of 3s. 2d., any Tuesday; 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds—Stephen Elliott and John Allen, Wakefield, corn factors, first and final div. of 2s. 11d.; also a first and final div. of 1s. 5d. in Stephen Elliott's separate estate; and a first and final div. of 5s. 6d. in John Allen's separate estate, any Tuesday; 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds—William Collinson, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright, second div. of 3d., any Wednesday; 43, Mill-hill, Leeds—William Bell and Henry Bell, Kingston-upon-Hull, seed crushers, second dividend of 5d. in the pound, any Wednesday; payable at 43, Mill-hill, Leeds—Robert Marshall, Pleasant-row, High-street, and Upper-road, Deptford, stone mason, third div. of 3d., June 13, and two following Saturdays; 12, Abchurch-lane—James Durnall, Dover, ironmonger, third of 1s. 10d., June 13, and two following Saturdays; 12, Abchurch-lane—John Fowler and George Marsh Linthorne, late of 8, Little Tower-street, tea dealers, first div. of 2s. 6d., June 13, and two following Saturdays; 12, Abchurch-lane—Alexander and Richards, Upper Clifton-street, Finsbury, hardwaremen, third div. of 1s. 6d., June 13, and following Saturday; 12, Abchurch-lane—William W. Butcher, Great Marlborough-street, commission agent, first div. of 3s. 10d., June 13, and two following Saturdays; 12, Abchurch-lane—George Cotton Bridge, Maldon, Essex, grocer, first div. of 2s. 10d., June 13, and following Saturday; 12, Abchurch-lane.



## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols ..	97	96½	96½	—	—	—
Ditto for Account ..	97½	97½	97½	—	—	95½
3 percent Reduced ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3½ percent ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97
Long Annuities ..	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock ..	205½	206½	206½	205½	—	206½
India Stock ..	266	264	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills ..	21pm	17pm	17	22pm	16pm	18pm
India Bonds ..	27pm	27pm	—	—	—	28

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	96½	Mexican ..	29½
Brazilian ..	80½	Peruvian ..	39½
Buenos Ayres ..	39	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	57
Columbian ..	18½	Ditto converted ..	110½
Danish ..	87	Russian ..	24½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	59½	Spanish Active ..	51
Ditto 4 per cents ..	91½	Ditto Passive ..	16½
French 3 per cents ..	84	Ditto Deferred ..	—

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	125	London & Croydon Trunk ..	22½
Blackwall ..	8½	London and Greenwich ..	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	84	Ditto New ..	—
Eastern Counties ..	23	Manchester and Leeds ..	127
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	75½	Midland Counties ..	154
Grand Junction ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	33
Great North of England ..	215½	Manchester and Birming ..	81
Great Western ..	154	Midland and Derby ..	125
Ditto Half ..	89	Norwich and Brandon ..	25
Ditto Fifths ..	35½	South Eastern and Dover ..	40
London and Birmingham ..	229	South Western ..	76
London & Birm. ½ Shares ..	29	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	65½	York and North Midland ..	102

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 8.

It will be seen by the note of arrivals of last week, that the supplies of all British and foreign grain were but small. To-day there was again but a moderate show of land-carriage samples of wheat from the near counties, the whole of which was cleared off at fully last Monday's currency. In foreign, either afloat or in bond, very little business was done; though 10s. to 11s. was given for certificates for small parcels. Barley for grinding was in fair demand at last week's rates. In malting corn nothing doing. The oat trade is a little better in consequence of the continuance of drought, and fine qualities are 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer. Beans and peas, from the same cause, are held at rather more money. Maize dull, and floating cargoes may be bought at rather lower rates than of late.

Wheat, Red ..	48 to 54	Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 49
Fine ..	50 to 56	Pale ..	52 to 60
White ..	56 to 62	Rye ..	31 to 33
Fine ..	56 to 63	Peas, Hog ..	32 to 34
Flour, per sack ..	50 to 53	Maple ..	32 to 35
Barley ..	26 to 27	Boilers ..	39 to 41
Malting ..	34 to 35	Beans, Ticks ..	32 to 34

Beans, Pigeon ..	38 to 43	Wheat ..	17s. 6d.
Harrow ..	32 to 39	Barley ..	9 to 10
Oats, Feed ..	24 to 26	Oats ..	5 to 6
Fine ..	25 to 28	Rye ..	7 to 8
Poland ..	22 to 26	Beans ..	8 to 9
Potato ..	29 to 31	Peas ..	8 to 9

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

Wheat ..	53s. 4d.	Wheat ..	55s. 9d.
Barley ..	28 4	Barley ..	29 4
Oats ..	23 9	Oats ..	23 8
Rye ..	32 4	Rye ..	33 3
Beans ..	35 10	Beans ..	35 6
Peas ..	34 2	Peas ..	34 4

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, June 8.

We had a large number of beasts on sale to-day, owing to which, and the continued warm weather, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The general quality of the stock was remarkably good. For the time of year we had a full average number of sheep on offer. Prime old Downs were in fair request at full prices; but all other breeds moved off slowly at late rates. The lamb trade was brisk, at an advance in prices of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was moderately good—moved off steadily at full prices. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates.

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal ..	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton ..	3 2 to 4 4	Pork ..	3 8 to 4 10

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts ..	551	Calves ..	375
Monday ..	3,206	Pigs ..	296

## NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 1.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middle do 2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 10 to 4 0
Prime large 2 10 to 3 2	Prime ditto 4 0 to 4 2
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 3 8 to 4 10
Large Pork 3 4 to 4 2	Small Pork 4 ½ to 4 10

SEEDS, MONDAY.—The little business done in seeds was at very similar prices to those current last week, though Canaryseed was, if anything, held somewhat firmer.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, June 8.—The extraordinary heat of the weather during the past week has considerably affected the sales of potatoes generally, and particularly the Scotch reds, several cargoes of which are in such a damaged state that renders them unsaleable. The demand is very small, even for the best samples.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Of butter we have no new feature to notice. The foreign and local supplies in the past week were plentiful and cheap; the former varying in price from 64s. to 74s. per cwt.; the latter from 6d. to 9d. Irish was nearly neglected, and prices nominal. In singed bacon there was a respectable amount of business done, on board and landed, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Prices ruled from 47s. to 54s., according to size, quality, condition, and cure. For bales and tierce middles the demand was limited, and no change worth notice in value. Hams of prime quality were in free sale, at from 58s. to 68s. per cwt. Lard dull, and prices inclined downwards. The unprecedented hot weather makes the buyers of cheese cautious; however, fine things are eagerly sought after, and high prices are given for anything that will bear the character of real fine.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis were from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—A good deal of business has been done in hops since our last report, at an advance of about 10s. per cwt. The accounts from the plantations are still considered unfavourable, as flies and nits are pretty numerous in many districts.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The result of the recent public sales is now collected from the unanimous expressions of opinion in the reports of the various brokers. There have now been two series of public sales this year; but the second, of which we are about to give a *resumé*, and which lasted from the 14th to the 30th ultimo, has been much less satisfactory than were those of February last. There was not so good an attendance of buyers, nor so much spirit in the biddings, while the quantity brought forward was larger than had been expected. The effect of all these circumstances combined, we need hardly remark, has been to produce a reduction of some magnitude in the quotations. Leeds, June 5.—Sales of combing wools are not quite so brisk as during the last few weeks, and are confined to a supply of the immediate wants of the manufacturers. Prices are about the same as last week. Clothing wools of low and middle qualities are scarce, and go off readily at firmer prices.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The decline on American and

Surat Cotton noticed last week has been regained, and prices are now as high as on the 15th May. Cotton has been bought freely and with confidence by the speculator and exporter; in Brazil, Egyptian, Sea Islands, and other sorts there is not the least change.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 8.—There is no alteration in the prices of foreign Tallow on the spot or for the autumn. Town Tallow is plentiful at 40s. 6d. net cash.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs ..	s. d.	s. d.
Do. 64 to 72lbs ..	0 0 to 0 3	per lb.
Do. 72 to 80lbs ..	0 3 to 0 3½	"
Do. 80 to 88lbs ..	0 3½ to 0 4	"
Do. 88 to 96lbs ..	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Do. 96 to 104lbs ..	0 4½ to 0 5	"
Calf Skins ..	3 0 to 0 6	each.
Horse Hides ..	13 0 to 0 0	"
Polled sheep ..	6 0 to 7 6	"
Kents and Half-breds ..	4 8 to 6 6	"
Downs ..	4 0 to 5 0	"
Shearlings ..	0 6 to 0 8	"
Lambs ..	2 9 to 4 0	"

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 6.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..	60s. to 80s.	Oat Straw ..	30s. to 32s.
Clover Hay ..	85 to 115	Wheat Straw ..	32 to 34s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, June 5.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 14s. 9d.; Lambton, 14s. 9d.; Adelaide, 14s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 14s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 468.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, June 9.

TEA.—The market is quiet, and the trade are now waiting for the public sales, which are advertised for this day week, and consist of 30,000 packages. The deliveries this week amount to 490,000lbs.

COFFEE.—2,000 bags Ceylon in auction sold at a further reduction of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., low to good ordinary native went at 42s. 6d. to 45s. 6d., plantation fine fine ordinary 52s. to 62s., fine ordinary 55s., good ordinary 52s. to 53s., pea berry 53s. to 73s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—100 hhds. Barbadoes, in auction, sold at a further decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; low middling to fine yellow fetched 50s. to 54s. 6d. The trade bought 450 hhds. and tierces. The refined market is well supported. Standard lumps selling at 68s. to 68s. 6d., and brown grocery damp at 67s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. 4,000 bags Bengal, in auction, sold at a decline of 1s., middling white Benares sold at 50s. to 51s., good 52s. 6d., damp 48s. to 52s., washed 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d., good damp bright Khaur 40s. to 40s. 6d., middling 38s. 6d., middling washed 33s. 6d. to 38s., low black washed and shifted 36s. 6d., middling greyish damp yellow 45s. to 46s., and low 44s. 6d.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NONCONFORMIST COMMUNION SERVICE, in DEANEAN and ELECTRO-DEANEAN PLATE, of chaste design and beautiful workmanship, with an appropriate Device and Inscription, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

EASE IN WALKING AND COMFORT TO THE FEET.—Wellington-street, London.—HALL and CO., Sole Patentees of the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather-cloth Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen.—These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented. They never draw the feet, or get hard, are very durable, and adapted for every climate; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking.

The Patent India-rubber Goloshes are light, durable, elastic, and waterproof; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp or cold. Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen. This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s.; Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

N.B. Hall and Co. particularly invite attention to their Elastic Boots, which are much approved; they supersede lacing or buttoning; are drawn on in an instant, and are a great support to the ankle.

## FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.

The largest assortment of Stoves and Fenders, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronze ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 90s.; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from £9; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical thermic stove, with fender and radiating hearth-plate, from £8; fire-irons for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world; and, as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

## THE BEST BRANDIES IN LONDON.

No. 1, Brett's original Improved Brandy .. 18s.  
No. 2, The finest brown Cognac imported .. 21s.  
No. 3, Superior old, pale Champagne Brandy .. 26s.

We invite comparison and defy competition. Samples may be freely tasted at our Counting-house, and single gallons or upwards (in flasks or glass bottles), will be delivered to order.  
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Patronised by the Queen, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

A white powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most *recherché* ingredients of the Oriental herbal—the leading requisites of cleanliness and efficacy being present in the highest possible degree. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties arrest the further progress of decay of the teeth, induce a healthy action of the gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness; while, by confirming adhesion to the teeth, they give unlimited and fresh zest to appetite by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The breath also attains a fragrant sweetness truly grateful to its possessor.

As the most efficient and fragrant Tooth Powder ever known, ROWLAND'S ODONTO has for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilets of the Sovereigns and the nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held.

Price 2s. 9d. per box.  
CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus: "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," and which is affixed on each box.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

\* \* All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

Now ready, in two vols. 8vo, with portrait, price £1 4s. cloth, THE LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of JOHN FOSTER. With a Memoir, by J. E. RYLAND; and Notices of Mr. Foster as a Preacher and a Companion. By JOHN SHEPPARD, Author of "Thoughts on Private Devotion," &c.  
London: JACKSON and WOLFORD, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

## MR. BARTLETT'S NEW WORK ON PALESTINE.

In Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, with four highly-finished Engravings on Steel, by Cousen, Bentley, Brandard, and others,

THE CHRISTIAN IN PALESTINE; or, Scenes of Sacred History. Illustrated from Sketches taken by Mr. W. H. BARTLETT, during his recent Journey to the Holy Land. With Explanatory Descriptions, by HENRY STREBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

"Whatever interest may be excited by the history or descriptions of other countries can rarely be equalled, and certainly never surpassed, by that which belongs to those given of Palestine, the land of the law and the gospel."

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HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon, delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN ERIS, M.D. Price 3s.

"I rejoice to observe your activity in the cause; more especially as you appear to me, as far as I am acquainted with other writers on the subject, greatly to excel them all in the consistency and the force with which you have stated the homoeopathic theory."

"M. B. SAMPSON."

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

## THE FREE BIBLE PRESS COMPANY have

established a Depot in London, under the immediate superintendence of one of the Partners of the Firm, with a large stock of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS of all descriptions for supplying the Trade, together with Congregations and Schools, throughout England and Wales. All orders to be addressed to G. L. THOMSON and Co., 24, Paternoster-row.

It will be found that their editions of the Scriptures are the cheapest ever issued from any printing establishment in the kingdom. They have all been stereotyped and printed with the greatest possible correctness, as her Majesty's Board of Supervision can attest. Their Reference Bibles, in particular, which are of all sizes, are among the most splendid, and unquestionably by far the cheapest that have yet appeared.

In reference to the recent immense sale of the Scriptures in Lancashire and other places in England, the undersigned thinks it his duty to state that the promoters of that movement, while seeking a great good, are, however unconsciously, perpetrating two great evils. One is, encouraging the Bible Society shamefully to misappropriate a very large portion of its charitable subscriptions and donations, in selling at a great loss, to all and sundry, not even excepting booksellers, some descriptions of Bibles and Testaments much reduced in price, professedly for the benefit of Schools and the poor alone. The other egregious evil is co-operating with the Bible Society in upholding a monopoly in the Word of God, when free trade in everything else is so happily the order of the day.

The true friends of Bible circulation should also consider how the immense reduction in price was effected, and how alone it can in continuance be maintained. The words of the Rev. A. Bramham, one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in a letter to the undersigned, may be quoted as decisive on this point: "There is one satisfaction which you cannot fail to enjoy. All must admit that you have been mainly instrumental in producing that lowering of the price of the Bible, which is so intimately connected with the present extraordinary demand for the Sacred Volume."

ADAM THOMSON, D.D., Secretary to the Free Bible Press Company.

N.B. Respectable Wholesale Houses in any part of the kingdom, or Commercial Travellers, may receive a commission, on application either as above, or at Coldstream. A. T.

## SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION—

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For MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE by MODERATE PREMIUMS.

London office, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

The premiums may be instanced in those required to assure £100, with prospective share in whole profits:—

Ann. Prem.	Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50
Whole Life	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21 Years	1 15 8	1 18 0	1 16 2	1 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7
21 Years	2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 6 4	4 14 9	5 7 2

A comparison of these premiums with those of most other Mutual Offices will at once show the immediate advantages secured in the Scottish Provident. The subjoined table exhibits the Annual Savings in Premiums for each £1,000 assured in this office:—

Ages	Annual Premium for £1,000.		Annual Saving in Scottish Provident.
	In Scot. Prov.	In other offices.	
25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	19 0 0	24 10 10	5 0 10
35	23 8 4	29 18 4	5 19 2
40	27 7 6	33 19 2	6 11 8
45	32 17 6	38 19 2	6 1 8
Annual Saving in Scottish Provident.		Total Savings will Assure in Scottish Provident.	Total Assurance for the Higher Premiums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 0 10	265 0 0	1265 0 0	—
5 19 2	287 0 0	1287 0 0	—
6 10 0	278 0 0	1278 0 0	—
6 11 8	240 0 0	1240 0 0	—
6 1 8	185 0 0	1185 0 0	—

The ENTIRE PROFITS are reserved for the assured, and assigned to them on a principle at once equitable, secure, and beneficial.

The London Directors will receive Proposals and Appearances daily. The Eighth Annual Report, detailing the highly satisfactory results of the recent Septennial Investigation of the Society's affairs, may now be had, together with full tables, &c., at the London Office.

12, Moorgate-street.

J. R. LEIFCHILD, Secretary.

## HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUD-

BROOK PARK, RICHMOND, SURREY.

NOTICE.—The Establishment (with its Mansion, Baths, Gardens, Pleasure-grounds, and Park, in accordance with the wishes of the Patients), is to be viewed on Wednesdays only, from Ten to till Five o'clock. Cards of admission may be obtained at Messrs. Cassell and Co., 12, King William-street, City; 28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; 10, Alfred-place, Newington-cumsey, Southwark; or at the Star and Garter Hotel, and Mr. Wall's Library, Richmond, Surrey.

May 27, 1846. C. P. WHITE, Secretary.

## BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.

Exclusively used at Guy's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, the Westminster, and other Hospitals; and at the Manchester, Bristol, Brighton, and other Infirmarys. May be procured in any locality, at 3s. per bottle, protected by the patent metallic capsule, embossed, "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," or at the Distillery, their only establishment, at 16s. per gallon in bulk, or at 18s. in the capped bottles, in quantities of not less than two gallons.

## BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC

PORTRAITS, so highly eulogised by all the leading journals, are taken daily from Nine till Six, at 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; 85, King William-street, City; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. "The brilliancy and warmth of tone gained by the patentee's new method of colouring, add materially to the excellence of the portrait." "The portrait stands out in bold relief, clear, round, and life-like." Licenses to exercise the invention in London or the provinces granted by Mr. Beard (sole patentee of the Daguerrotypes), 85, King William-street, City.



**GATHERCOLE v. MIALI.**  
The Committee who have undertaken the Management of the Subscriptions in this case are much gratified in announcing that the sums received have enabled them to pay all the expenses incurred, leaving a considerable balance in the hands of the Treasurer, besides some small Contributions not yet handed in. It is therefore resolved to invite Mr. MIALI to a PUBLIC SOIREE, to be held at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at Six o'clock, for the purpose of presenting to him some appropriate Testimonial from the proceeds of such balance, as a slight recompense for the personal indignity and inconvenience to which he has been subjected by this prosecution.

June 9, 1846. APSLEY PELLATT, Treasurer.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Taber, Trinity-lane	1	1	0	Mr. John Heaton	0	10	0
Dr. Lankester	0	10	0	Mr. Samuel Hick	0	10	0
Rev. E. S. Prust, Northampton	2	0	0	Mr. John Botterill	0	10	0
Edinburgh—				Mr. Thomas White	0	10	0
D. M'Leary, Esq.	1	0	0	Sheepscar	0	10	0
James Grant, Esq.	0	10	0	Rev. Mr. Burton	0	5	0
James Durham, Esq.	0	10	0	Mr. John Dean	0	5	0
Hugh Ross, Esq.	0	10	0	Mr. W. E. Hipper	0	5	0
James Howie, Esq.	0	5	0	Mr. Thomas Morgan	0	5	0
W. Somerville, Esq.	0	10	0	Mr. William Fletcher	0	5	0
William Somerville, Jun., Esq.	1	0	0	Mr. Thomas Flint	0	5	0
E. M'Callum, Esq.	0	10	0	A Discenter	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0	Mr. Walter White	0	5	0
A. D. Campbell, Esq.	0	5	0	Mr. Willis, Armley	0	5	0
A Friend	0	2	0	Mr. W. Illingworth	0	5	0
Wm. Smith, Esq., St. Andrews	0	5	0	Mr. H. C. Chapel, Alerton	0	5	0
Erskine Beveridge, Esq., Dunfermline	2	0	0	A Friend	0	5	0
Leeds—				Ditto	0	5	0
J. D. Lucock, Esq.	1	1	0	Ditto	0	5	0
Benj. Goodman, Esq.	1	1	0	Bradford, Yorkshire—			
Geo. Goodman, Esq.	1	1	0	Mr. Harrison	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Fox	1	1	0	Mr. Clowes	0	5	0
John Jackson, Esq.	1	0	0	Mr. Acworth	0	10	0
Headingley	1	0	0	Mr. Pottenger	0	5	0
J. Wilkinson, Esq.	1	0	0	Mr. Wm. Stead	0	5	0
Gledhow Mount	1	0	0	Mr. Akeed	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Town	1	0	0	Mr. Kenion	0	5	0
Mr. H. Gresham	1	0	0	Mr. T. Murgatroyd	0	5	0
Mr. J. B. Bilbrough	0	10	0	Mr. Holden	0	5	0
Mr. J. Richardson	0	10	0	Mr. Thomas Strad	0	1	0
Mr. Wm. Musgrave	0	10	0	Mr. David Caldwell			
A Friend	0	10	0	and Friends, per Dr. Campbell	2	10	0

ERRATUM.—For Mr. T. Hitchmarsh, Royston, inserted in a previous list of contributors, read Mr. T. Titchmarsh.

### METROPOLITAN COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Offices, 18, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row.  
The Committee of this Association have great pleasure in announcing that they have taken convenient premises at 18, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row, for the transaction of the Society's affairs; where, in future, all communications are to be addressed. "The Secretary of the Metropolitan Complete Suffrage Association."

Arrangements are being made for opening the Tract Depot, of which due notice will be given.

18, Warwick-square, June 3, 1846.

Money orders to be made payable to John Maximilian Webb, Esq., the Treasurer.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.**—The GENERAL MEETING and FIFTH ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 15th of JUNE, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Bank, when a Report will be presented of the Domestic and Financial State of the Charity, and the several officers chosen for the ensuing year; after which the Poll will be open for the purpose of electing TEN Children.

The Right Hon. Lord DUDLEY COULTS STUART will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock, when the general business will commence, and the Poll will finally close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for Ladies.

Attendance daily at the Office, 32, Poultry, from Ten till Four.—Subscriptions thankfully received.

JOSEPH TRITTON, Treasurer.

ANDREW REED, D.D., Sub-Treasurer.

JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Secretary.

32, Poultry, May, 1846.

### BAPTIST UNION.

**THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION** of this Body will be held at GRAHAM-STREET CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, JUNE 30th, and following days, The Rev. J. E. GILES, of Bristol, in the Chair.

The arrangements are as follows:—  
On TUESDAY EVENING, at Five o'clock, the business of the Session will be opened.

On TUESDAY EVENING, at Seven o'clock, a Public Service will be held, when a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. J. E. GILES.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Ten o'clock, the business of the Session will be proceeded with.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Half-past Six o'clock, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held.

And on THURSDAY MORNING, should it be necessary, the business of the Session will be resumed.

W. H. MURCH, } Secretaries.  
EDWARD STEANE, }  
J. H. HINTON, }

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY. PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the CENTRAL BOYS' SCHOOL, will take place in the SCHOOL-ROOM in the Borough-road, on THURSDAY, JUNE 18th, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The Right Hon. the Earl FITZWILLIAM in the Chair.

Admission by Tickets only, which may be obtained on application at the Society's House, Borough-road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

### LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

REV. Dr. MASSIE, of Manchester, will deliver THREE LECTURES on this subject at

BRITISH INSTITUTION, COWPER-STREET, FINSBURY, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 12th.

HORSELYDOWN, (Rev. J. Adey's Chapel) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17th.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18th.

At Seven o'clock on each Evening.

Each Lecture will be illustrated by Mr. HERBERT'S PAINTING—Philip Nye asserting Liberty of Conscience at the Westminster Assembly of Divines.

### FIFTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Now ready, and to be had of all Booksellers, in two vols., with Twenty-one Illustrations, 21s. bound.

### THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS. By

ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq.

Mr. Warburton brings to his work an accomplished mind and well-trained and healthful faculties. As we read we are proud to claim him as a countryman, and are content that his book shall go over all the world, that other countries from it may derive a just impression of our national character. Our author sailed up the Nile, beyond the Second Cataract, and inspected those wonders of art in Nubia, whose origin is lost in their antiquity; visited the great cities and monuments of Egypt; then crossed to Beyrout, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and, on his homeward voyage, touched at Cyprus and Greece. His volumes are full of just perception and spirited detail. They greatly increase our acquaintance with eastern scenes, and to the traveller afford a variety of information, which he could hardly elsewhere find in so compact and interesting a shape.—*Britannia*.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

### GATHERCOLE v. MIALI.

A PUBLIC SOIREE will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday evening, June 23rd, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. EDWARD MIALI some appropriate testimonial, as a slight compensation for the indignity and inconvenience to which he has been subjected by the action for libel brought against him by Michael Augustus Gathercole, vicar of Chatteris. The proceeds of the balance of subscriptions remaining, after paying the damages and costs, and other expenses incurred, to determine the value of the testimonial.

APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., in the chair.

Tea on the table precisely at Six o'clock, p.m.

Tickets, 2s. each, may be had on Friday next at the following places:—Mudie, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury; Eli, High-street, and Mabbs, Upper-street, 1-lington; Daves, Blackfriars-road; Crellin, Ratcliff-highway; Thomas, High-street, Kingsland; Nonconformist and Patriot offices; and the London Tavern.

### TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—GEORGE

DOWMAN, Southampton, is in immediate want of an ASSISTANT, with the requisite qualifications for a Retail and Dispensing Business, and of good address. Applications should be accompanied with Testimonials or References.

### SITUATION in a PUBLIC INSTITUTION.—A

respectable and intelligent Gentleman who is well known, and can be recommended by Ministers of the Gospel of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Free Church of Scotland, Baptist, or Independent denominations, may obtain an important position in a very comprehensive and valuable Public Association if prepared to act upon terms of mutuality with the other officers. Application to be made to W. W., 46, Trinity-square, Southwark.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee with pleasure announce that a special SERMON to YOUNG MEN will be preached (D. V.) at SURREY CHAPEL, Blackfriars-road, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14th, by the Rev. Dr. MASSIE, of Manchester.

Divine Service to commence at Quarter-past Three.

The attendance of Young Men is earnestly solicited.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A., has kindly consented to preach one also, of which due notice will be given.

T. H. TARTLTON, Secretary.

Offices of the Association, 14, Sergeant's Inn.

### SUGAR DUTIES.

At a SPECIAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the BRITISH and FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held at No. 27, New Broad-street, London, on Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1846,

JOSEPH CURNEY BARCLAY, Esq., in the Chair,

After mature consideration, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved,  
1st. That every fiscal regulation which would extend or consolidate the system of slavery in foreign states, or stimulate and increase the African slave-trade, ought to be firmly resisted by the friends of the anti-slavery cause throughout the United Kingdom.

2nd. That the amendment of which the Right Hon. Lord John Russell has given notice that he will move, when the proposition of the Government relating to the sugar duties shall be brought under the consideration of Parliament—namely, that foreign sugars, whether the produce of free or slave labour, shall be allowed to be imported into Great Britain and Ireland on equal terms—would undoubtedly have that effect, and ought to be earnestly and energetically opposed.

3rd. That the proposition of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, to levy a differential duty on foreign free-labour sugars of 5s. 10d. per cwt. on Muscovados, and 8s. 2d. per cwt. on the finer clayed sugars, as compared with sugars of similar qualities produced in the British possessions abroad, will, in their judgment, operate injuriously to the interests of the consumers of sugar in this country, retard the progress of improvement in tropical agriculture both in the East and West Indies, and, above all, as there are just grounds for believing, prevent immediate measures from being taken for the abolition of slavery in the sugar colonies of one or more European powers.

4th. That this Committee would, therefore, respectfully yet earnestly recommend to the honourable the Members of the House of Commons, the importance of equalizing the duties on sugar, the *bona fide* produce of free labour, whether imported from foreign states or from the British possessions, in order that they may come into full and immediate competition in the British markets, and would call on the friends of the anti-slavery cause generally to sustain this proposition.

JOHN SCOBLE, Secretary.

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